

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECONSIDERING AID TO THE
CONTRAS

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will once again consider whether or not to fund the Contras. I realize that most of us have read a great deal about the pros and cons surrounding this debate. I, nonetheless, felt that two articles from yesterday's Washington Post "Outlook" section are worth taking a look at before Members make up their minds on the upcoming vote.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 13 1986]

GENERALS WHO CONTRADICT THE CONTRAS

(By George C. Wilson)

United States policy for Central America reaches what President Reagan says is a crucial crossroads this Tuesday. That's when the House is scheduled to vote on whether to send \$100 million to the contras who are challenging the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

But one group of retired U.S. military leaders who have actually fought wars do not see this crossroads as leading anywhere at all, militarily, whether the contras get the money or not.

After having spent years digesting the lessons of the Vietnam War, these professionals look at Central America and despair. Just as in Indochina, they see no clear military or political objective; no long-range policy, just tactical moves day by day. They feel sure, from their battlefield experience, that 15,000 to 25,000 contras cannot unseat the Managua government whether they get the \$100 million or not. So the \$100 million looks to them like conscience money—an alternative to bugging out on the contras right now; a something-is-better-than-nothing reaction.

Some U.S. military leaders do indeed consider another \$100 million for the contras an investment in the future of the region. But even Gen. Paul F. Gorman, former commander of the U.S. Southern Command, found himself on the defensive when asking for contra money last year: "Is there any reasonable likelihood that this military force can defeat the military force in Nicaragua?" Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) asked Gorman in his farewell appearance before the Senate Armed Services Committee. "Not in the foreseeable future," Gorman replied. He portrayed them as irritants, not victors, declaring: "My Salvadoran colleagues are entirely convinced that if it were not for the Sandinista opposition—the freedom fighters—the Salvadorans would have significantly increased military problems."

To respected soldier-statesmen like Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr., such a rationalization is not a policy. Palmer, in an interview representative of several others conducted with military professionals, shared his concerns about Central America. He spoke from the

perspective of a general who, before retiring in 1974, commanded the troops former President Lyndon Johnson sent to the Dominican Republic, fought in Vietnam, ran the Army as vice chief of staff, advised presidents, and wrote a book entitled "The 25-Year War: America's Military Role in Vietnam."

"I think Nicaragua is probably gone," Palmer says. "Once dictators get in government, they dig in to control everything. Nothing short of a big effort can get them out. The time to intervene has passed. It's too late without starting a war, and we're not ready for that." Of the idea of using the contras, to overthrow the Sadinista government in Managua, he says, "It's ridiculous. It's sending a boy to do a man's job."

The fundamental weakness in the administration's position on Central America is lack of objectives, says retired Col. Harry G. Summers Jr., a soldier in and historian of the Vietnam War, now an analyst at U.S. News and World Report. "The objective is not only the first principle of war, it is also the most important, for all else flows from it. It asks the basic question, 'What are we trying to accomplish?'"

Despite these problems, says Palmer, if he were in the House of Representatives, he probably would vote for the \$100 million as a symbol and then "look for better people to support. The contras already are discredited. We certainly don't want to get mixed up with Samozza guards. There is no such thing as covert action anymore." National leaders must go public with their concerns in Central America and "publicly warn" what they will not tolerate, he argues.

Retired general E. C. Meyer, former Army chief of staff, says he agrees with Palmer right down the line, adding he can't tell what the Reagan administration's objectives are in Central America but "if the objective is to try to cause an internal overthrow" of the Sandinista government, "it's not something that can be done through military means. You do it through people power, as was the case in the Philippines."

Retired lieutenant general Roy Thurman, former deputy director of the Army's training and doctrine command, says he, too has been unable to figure out the military and political objectives in Central America. He joined other military professionals in calling for less guns and more butter for the region. Rather than split the \$100 million for the contras 70-30 in favor of military aid, Thurman recommends a reversal of those priorities.

Historian Summers also points out the weakness of the United States getting involved in another "coalition" war—one like Vietnam where a super-power is trying to work in concert with an underdeveloped nation. "In order to gain public and congressional support for U.S. involvement, the American political leadership has a tendency to inflate the value of the coalition partner and to publicly announce that insurgent threats to the survival of the coalition partner also threaten the survival of the United States. The ally thus gains an erroneous perception of its own importance and may come to believe that the United States is

permanently and irretrievably committed to its support."

Both active and retired military leaders have told me that they believe it is just a matter of time before the United States stops aiding the contras, no matter what Congress does in the coming week. One four-star general, in confiding those fears, said he would vote for the \$100 million as a matter of conscience and then look for a way to pension the contras off while setting down clear national objectives in Central America.

In light of their battlefield and political experiences, a cross-section of professionals said it was time to take the following steps to give U.S. efforts in Central America a direction:

Draw a clear line outside of Nicaragua itself, that the Sandinistas can't cross. The United States would serve notice that it would oppose any effort by Nicaragua to overrun its neighboring countries. "We should draw a line and say this is it," Palmer said. "We have to keep hammering on the fact that this is close to home; that the Western Hemisphere is our base."

Declare that any new offensive weapons introduced into Nicaragua will be destroyed by the United States. Several generals noted that the Reagan administration's warnings to Managua against introducing MiG fighter planes into Nicaragua have proved effective. Military officials would like to see this doctrine applied to other sophisticated weapons as well. Instead, current thinking is that if something like an advanced Soviet helicopter is introduced, we should escalate by giving the contras advanced, "smart" antiaircraft missiles.

Increase financial assistance to friendly Central American countries and stress economic over military aid. Gorman's master plan called for creating jobs in building defense plants in the region. "I am convinced that in countries like Panama, Costa Rica and Salvador, even in Honduras, it would be possible to undertake, for example, a great deal more of defense-related electronics subcomponent assembly, the preparation of industrial fasteners and other modest tasks for defense prime contractors that are now being performed elsewhere overseas," Gorman told Congress. He noted in that context that 5 percent of the administration's security-assistance budget for fiscal 1986 was earmarked for all the friendly Latin American nations, compared to 27 percent for Israel.

If President Reagan or his successor should decide to go to war to remove the Sandinista government, this could not be done by subcontracting out the job to rebels, as was the case in the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion, stresses Palmer. He recalled that after that invasion by CIA-sponsored forces, U.S. military planners focused on how much force it would take to topple Fidel Castro. It appeared to be a modest task at first, Palmer notes, but ended up with a plan calling for five U.S. divisions, or almost 100,000 men.

He estimates it would take "a couple of divisions" to take over Nicaragua but warns against expecting the native population to

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

rally and help the invaders, as was assumed before the Bay of Pigs invasion. "You've got to do it yourself rather than depending on people rallying. Once they see who's going to win, then they rally," the old soldier says.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 13, 1986]
DEMOCRATS' FEAR OF VOTING
 (By Mary McCrory)

To the Progressives in the House, David McCurdy (D-Okla.) is a suspect figure. Last year, he helped President Reagan get \$27 million for the contras and assured his colleagues he had the president's promise that he would negotiate with the Sandinista government.

Now, however, the liberals are glumly lining up behind his alternative to the presidential proposal for \$100 million in military aid to our mercenaries.

"It's not easy selling McCurdy," says Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.), who is trying to persuade his liberal brethren that the ambitious Oklahoma Democrat is not in this instance a collaborator.

The realities of the contra vote, which is expected on Tuesday, is that while 200 Democrats stand firm against any aid at all, the magic number of 218 cannot be achieved. In the middle, controlling the outcome, are 25 or 30 Democrats who blanch at the thought of voting for nothing.

They feel so strongly about it that they would, if faced with the choice, vote for \$100 million in military aid rather than for nothing, as proposed by Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) With the Republicans solidly backing military aid, the president would win a total victory.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. is backing Hamilton, but when push comes to shove, he will have to join McCurdy. He is "not twisting arms" in McCurdy's behalf.

Bonior is urging liberal colleagues who wish to vote nothing to reconsider. "Look at the bill, not the personality," he says.

The alternative proposed by McCurdy, who has been cured of his delusion that the president would ever willingly negotiate with his counterpart Daniel Ortega, specifically requires direct talks between the U.S. and Nicaragua. It also provides \$75 million in "logistical aid," bans the "lethal" variety and requires the president, after 90 days in which peace, presumably, is given a chance, to come back for release of the money.

Bonior tells the unhappy Democrats that it's about the best they can expect, since they are in the hands of the brokers.

Nobody hopes for anything constructive from Ortega, the president of Nicaragua. The day before the Senate vote, in one of his recurrent fits of bad timing, his troops crossed the Honduran border, as they often have before, in pursuit of contras. Reagan pounced on the crossing and inflated it to an "invasion". Honduran authorities were all off at the beach, but were persuaded, on receipt of \$20 million in U.S. emergency aid, that their territorial sovereignty had been violated and that they were in trouble.

The press made much sport of the affair, but not until after Speaker O'Neill had lost his temper with Ortega and called him names, Ortega had seriously aggravated him a year ago by going to Moscow after the speaker had broken a pick to keep the House from voting contra aid. The speaker is in a little trip flap of his own right now, having been attacked by the U.S. ambassa-

dor to Argentina for his conduct as leader of a recess excursion to Latin America to find out if leaders in the area were saying the same thing publicly and privately about contra aid.

All this is of passionate concern to Washington, but not to the country, which is standing firm in the face of presidential alarms, 2 to 1, against any meddling in Nicaragua. They don't seem to care where Ortega goes or what he does. They pay no attention when the President and his men cry that the Sandinistas are coming to Harlingen, Tex., or San Diego, Calif. They tune out on lurid tales of drug trade and human rights atrocities. They think the money that is being talked about should be used to bail out farmers. Where Reagan sees another Cuba, they see another Vietnam. They want no part of it.

Members who tremblingly voted against aid on March 20 went home on the Easter recess to thanks and praise from their constituents.

Since they returned, they have received another jolt. The Contradora talks have collapsed—"torpedoed" by the Sandinistas, says the president.

Bonior says the failure was "foreordained." The latest Contradora proposal asks the Sandinistas to reduce their armed forces before the U.S. withdraws support for the contras. "They regard that as suicidal," says Bonior. "But the Contradoras wanted the Sandinistas to make the first move, as a gesture of good will."

Good will is in short supply in any corner of the contra aid picture. What is written all over it is the iron will of a president who never says uncle and who has forced Democrats to the point where they don't dare do nothing for the contras.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CLEARFIELD HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING TEAM

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to the Clearfield Area High School wrestling team which was the No. 1 dual meet team in Pennsylvania with a 15-0 record and which won the recent 1986 State championship in Hershey, PA.

Special congratulations are in order for Bison Coach Garry Barton who was named class AAA coach of the year; Todd Williams, Scott Collins, and Mike Owens, who were all first-place winners; Marty Noverly who placed fourth; and Mike Triponey who was a qualifier.

Their performances in the 49th annual Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association wrestling championships have become a source of community pride in Clearfield and an inspiration to all their schoolmates as well.

I know all of my colleagues join me in wishing the Bison wrestling coaching staff and team members the very best in all their future endeavors.

HELSINKI REVIEW CONFERENCES IN BERNE

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, as the official review conference on the Helsinki accords of 1975 gets underway in Berne, Switzerland, a parallel conference called by the Andrei Sakharov Institute and Resistance International will be assembling there as well. Both conventions have the endorsement of Anatoly Shcharansky, the emigre hero who now lives in Israel.

There will be much to discuss. As Mr. Shcharansky notes in the article which follows, imprisoned members of Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union are finding that the authorities can prolong their internment indefinitely under a new article, 188-1, of the Penal Code. In Czechoslovakia, meanwhile, the watch group Charter 77 has been suppressed. The Polish Helsinki Committee has been forced underground.

As the suppression of known human rights activists continues, so too does the suppression of the human rights of the captive populations of the Communist countries. In a report issued last August, Jeri Labor, executive director of the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee described each and every one of the Warsaw Pact members as: "egregious violators of human rights and the Helsinki accords." In the Soviet Union, Labor reported, "repression appears to be more effective than it has been since the death of Joseph Stalin." And the citizens who live under such conditions are permitted no escape. For example, exactly 53 Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. in the month of March, though hundreds of thousands have expressed the desire to do so. Only those with family members in the West have a serious prospect of being allowed that most fundamental right, the right to leave and seek a better life elsewhere.

I would like my colleagues to see the following article by Anatoly Shcharansky on the opening of the conferences in Berne. As always, his is eloquent testimony.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 13, 1986]

**MOSCOW MUST START COMPLYING WITH THE
 1975 HELSINKI AGREEMENT**

(By Anatoly B. Shcharansky)

Anatoly B. Shcharansky, who left the Soviet Union in February, is living in Israel. This statement is to be delivered tomorrow in Berne, Switzerland, at the Parallel Helsinki Review Conference, a meeting of nongovernmental representatives designed to coincide with the official Helsinki review conference. The meeting was organized by the Andrei Sakharov Institute and by Resistance International, human rights organizations.)

I left the world of the gulag only a few weeks ago, and I am not yet ready to speak in public. Nevertheless, I could not refuse to greet you, if only in a recorded message, because the problems that brought you here today are extremely important to many people fighting for their rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the world.

Ten years ago, several dissidents in the Soviet Union created a public group to monitor Moscow's compliance with the Helsinki agreements. Our idea was that many of the human rights issues that divide the governments of the Eastern and Western blocs could be agreed upon by independent representatives of public opinion—people in both East and West who have a vital interest in the implementation of the Helsinki agreements in their own countries. So we voluntarily took upon ourselves the task of examining how the Helsinki agreements were being implemented in the Soviet Union.

Ten years have passed, and what do we see? The Jewish emigration that began in the early 1970's has been brought to a stop by the Soviet authorities. Several hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union cannot do so for no other reason than that the Soviet Government has decided that they cannot.

I spent nine years in Soviet prisons and camps, and I can certify that the conditions in which political prisoners are detained have been getting steadily worse. I shall mention only two particular problems.

First, a new article of the Penal Code, article 188-1, introduced in late 1983, allows the Soviet authorities to extend almost at will the length of time that one remains in prison or in camp. This measure has already been applied to several members of Helsinki monitoring groups now in prison. It is used by the authorities both to prolong the detention of political prisoners who resist "re-education"—who refuse to comply with efforts to make them change their ideas and convictions—and to intimidate the others.

Second, according to a new official directive introduced barely a year ago in the Soviet Union, political prisoners who start a hunger strike can be immediately thrown into a dungeon—a measure that very much aggravates their sufferings.

These are only two examples of the many ways that the authorities are cracking down on political prisoners in camps. Why is this so important? Because, as a rule, the policy regarding the camps very much reflects the general situation in the country—the disregard for the rule of law and the harshness of the repression.

I would like to attract your special attention to the Sakharov case. I do not need to remind you that Andrei Dmitriyevich Sakharov is a hero, a model of a honorable man who continues the very best traditions of the Russian intelligentsia, fighting for the trampled rights—be they national, religious or political—of all the people of the Soviet Union.

Needless to say, his present situation is extremely difficult. He is cruelly and unjustly isolated from his family and friends, barred from scientific work and normal social activities. His state of health inspires growing fears. I consider it vitally important at this moment to raise our voices and call for the Soviet Government to stop its persecution of Andrei Sakharov—to grant this remarkable man the possibility to continue his noble activities in dignity and normal conditions.

Looking back at the first documents issued by our Helsinki group 10 years ago, I must say that the longer I spent in prison, the more accurate they seemed and the more important. I also believe that it is more necessary than ever now for international public opinion to press the Soviet Union on these matters. It is high time for Moscow to begin complying with the Helsinki agreement signed in 1975.

I think that the Andrei Sakharov Institute and Resistance International have

made a great contribution by organizing this meeting. I hope this work will be continued and will lead to further contacts, contributing to a real détente and to the establishment of genuine trust between the superpowers. In the long run, however, there will be no trust or détente until both sides show full respect for human rights in the keeping with the Helsinki agreement.

WEST POINT MODEL UNITED NATIONS TEAM

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 1986 U.S. Military Academy Model United Nations Team.

The U.S. Military Academy, located at West Point in the 21st District of New York, has a tradition of excellence, not only in its long and distinguished record of service to the Nation, but also in its reputation as one of the Nation's leading colleges. Its athletic teams are well-known for their prowess, but I would like to invite Members' attention to the extraordinary achievements of a group of cadets known as the West Point Model United Nations Team.

For some years, the Academy has encouraged cadets to participate in this highly specialized form of intercollegiate competition, in which member colleges develop the legislative and parliamentary skills of their students in diplomatic simulations which test their understanding of the international political, military, and economic environment. Under the sponsorship of the Academy's Department of Social Sciences, the West Point Model United Nations Team has established a reputation as one of the top teams in the country, winning a string of individual and team awards in regional collegiate model U.N. conventions.

The ultimate test of excellence in this arena, however, has always been the National Model United Nations Convention, held each year over 5 days in New York City, which brings together the Nation's best students in political science and international relations from more than 140 colleges and universities. This year, the West Point Model United Nations Team achieved an unprecedented honor when, for the third consecutive time, it was named outstanding delegation in the nationals competition. I should emphasize that this national intercollegiate title was won by cadets who voluntarily sacrifice their limited free time for this most demanding form of extracurricular activity, and who in no way are excused from the even more demanding requirements of the training regimen at the Academy.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it was Will Rogers who said that the United States never lost a war nor won a conference. This group of cadets has clearly shown that their skills as warriors will be complemented by their abilities as our future statesmen, and let me add, stateswomen. I know that Members will share my satisfaction that this latest cadet victory is but another example of West Point's record of excellence in developing our Nation's most outstanding young men and women into the

"Long Gray Line" that has served this country for so long and so well. Before introducing the members of the championship team, let me pay particular tribute to their leaders—the team's captain, Cadet Jonathan Millen, and their coaches, Maj. Marvin S. Searle II, and Capt. Mike Simone. Well done, gentlemen.

1986 WEST POINT MODEL UNITED NATIONS TEAM

CLASS OF 1986

Cadet Jonathan B. Millen (E-2) Team Captain.
Cadet Scott Pierce (H-4).
Cadet Linda Fetko (I-4).
Cadet Troy Roper (B-1).
Cadet Chris Houseman (I-4).
Cadet Gerry Pearman (I-4).
Cadet Richard Turner (D-2).
Cadet Matthew Christ (I-4).

CLASS OF 1987

Cadet Troy Garrett (D-4).
Cadet Edward Clukey (D-2).
Cadet Jennifer Rice (F-1).
Cadet Mark Nelson (F-1).
Cadet Matthew Gaither (D-4).
Cadet Bill Grove (F-1).
Cadet Harris Emmons III (B-2).
Cadet Ronald Haddock (I-4).
Cadet Joseph Felter (D-4).
Cadet Jeanne Remmes (C-1).

OFFICER REPRESENTATIVES

Major Marvin S. Searle, II (Head Coach).
Captain Mike Simone (Assistant).

CLASS OF 1988

Cadet David Velloney (A-1).
Cadet Mike Barsella (G-4).

CONSTITUTIONAL SPENDING LIMITATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that would revise current House voting procedures. My bill would require a rollcall vote of two-thirds for passage on measures raising spending or taxes including resolutions making appropriations, joint resolutions making continuing appropriations, and conference reports.

Consider the following:

In February 1985, an emergency famine relief and recovery in Africa bill appropriating \$1 billion was passed by voice vote. In other words, \$1 billion of the taxpayer's money was spent without them knowing how their Representatives voted.

Last July, an energy and development bill appropriating \$15 billion was passed by voice vote. Again, huge sums of money are being spent and constituents can only guess as to how they are being represented.

In December, passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1985 left constituents in the "dark" once again. The tax measure alone was estimated to affect over \$141 billion in taxes from individuals and corporations over the next 5 years.

At midnight on October 3, 1984, just before Congress adjourned for the year, a massive \$470 billion continuing appropriations resolution was passed by voice vote; an appropri-

tion which is more than twice the size of our current deficit. This measure alone proved to be the largest single expenditure made in the history of civilization.

A quick look at the House voting procedures used to gain passage of these bills illustrates a failure on the part of Congress to account for its actions. It is a total perversion of the concept of representative government to permit voice-voting practices on tax and spending issues. Such practices can hardly be considered the basis for honest decision-making when Congress is not held accountable for such critical votes. Important issues demand the efforts of Members to take a stand. Anything less does violence to the system. We need to bring the actions of Congress into the "sunshine" for the public to see. If we have the courage to make and stand by decisions that affect the entire Nation at large, then we should have the courage the stand by them and not hide behind them. Such courageous measures would reflect the quality and not the quantity of the many votes we decide upon. By taking cover under voice-voting procedures, our constituents will never be able to know how we vote on the various bills that control the use of their tax dollars.

James Madison said it best, arguing for the newly drafted Constitution in 1787 and 1788: "It will not be denied that power is of an encroaching nature and that it ought to be effectually restrained from passing the limits assigned to it." Later, in the same essay, he states that "the legislative department alone has access to the pockets of the people" and therefore, he explained, its authority should also be restrained. In conclusion, he emphasized:

If angles were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place, oblige it to control itself.

We need only look at the pyramiding deficit of \$208 billion to understand that the power of the "legislative department" to pick the pockets of Americans has not been "effectually restrained." The fact that we have such a horrendous deficit paints a bleak picture of Congress as a responsible decisionmaking body. Despite our efforts to put the blame on someone else, the fact remains that no President or executive agency votes to control the taxpayer's money. It cannot be denied that Congress is, in fact, the body imbued with the constitutional power to spend and tax. And Congress alone was there in the middle of the night when the \$470 billion continuing appropriations resolution was passed. Over the past 4 years, we have had on the average, an annual increase in the inflation rate of 4.3 percent and an increase in spending of 7.9 percent. Some question whether taxes are high enough. Yet a quick look at the 6.5 percent annual increase in taxes over this period indicates that the pocketbooks of the American people are financing every spending decision made by Congress.

We must not forget the words of John Marshall who said: "The power to tax involves the

power to destroy." And indeed, we are destroying the confidence of the people through the lack of responsibility that we are demonstrating in our decisions not to go on record. For this reason alone, we owe it to our constituents to give special consideration to all spending and revenue measures. Such decisions not only deserve total accountability, but a broader consensus than just a simple majority. We have no greater voting responsibility than on measures raising our constituents' taxes and spending their money. Such items demand the approval of a special majority. With billions of dollars being processed through our hands each day, we tend to lose sight of the value of each tax dollar. House voting procedures help facilitate this process through passage of bills by voice vote and simple majority approval. Undoubtedly, as legislators, we are a "little less than angels," and our authority in spending and taxing ought to be restrained. A rollcall vote of two-thirds for passage would ensure the confidence of the American people in our ability as Representatives to control the use of their money in a responsible manner.

Now is the time to stand up and represent the people in the way that our forefathers intended. Especially in times such as these, when our spending decisions should be under close scrutiny, it is essential that we stand behind our individual decisions to vote for or against each such item. The Constitution gives us the authority to spend the taxpayer's money. It is up to us to use that trust in a forthright manner.

Now is the time to own up to our responsibilities. For many years now, Members have proposed changes in House voting procedures. A need for change existed long ago. The moment for taking this courageous step is now—this session of the 99th U.S. Congress.

AID TO THE CONTRAS: WHAT IS BEHIND THE POLICY?

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, opposing aid to the Contras is not a question of siding with Daniel Ortega and the Sandinistas. It is a question of what is the best policy for the United States to pursue with regard to Nicaragua and the other nations of the region, and what precisely is behind the administration's request. What are its intentions toward Nicaragua?

In essence the argument over the Contras is really an argument over control. The White House wants to control the destiny of the region, insisting that events follow a preconceived notion of how they should proceed. It intends to use the Contras to undermine the Sandinistas, either by bringing them to the bargaining table or by causing them to crumble from within.

It is, at least at first glance, a logical plan. It permits the United States to move events along. It also fits in with the administration's

notion that it is not possible for a totalitarian government—the Sandinistas—to fall without the use of outside pressure. This, in turn, coincides with the White House belief that the only thing the Sandinistas will respond to is force.

The White House has been successful in promoting a black/white, East versus West foreign policy, one not clouded by the nuances and subtlety of diplomacy that should characterize the foreign policy of a great power. Instead, administration rhetoricians reinforce the notions of a Latin American Armageddon if the freedom fighters are betrayed by Congress.

Yet why, despite these frightening warnings hasn't the administration been able to gain sufficient support for its policy? Certainly, \$100 million is a significant sum of money when considering massive Gramm-Rudman inspired budget cuts. That money would go a long way toward helping to relieve urban blight or aiding distressed farmers.

But part of the problem is that throughout the Contra debate the White House has been largely unclear in its goals. This is where the logic of its plan breaks down. Not that it hasn't offered comprehensive briefing papers and policy statements calling for political solutions and reinforcing the idea that "power and diplomacy go hand in hand." In addition to this statement of tactic, the administration has said it wants "Nicaragua to be responsive to U.S. concerns about Soviet/Cuban ties, military buildup, support for subversion, internal repression, and refusal to negotiate."

While these goals sound reasonable enough, they become a bit hazy when one examines them more closely. What does the White House mean by Soviet-Cuban ties? What is the bottom line? To what extent is the administration willing to pass resolutions in the United Nations about Nicaraguan repression as a means of protest against their abuses, to what extent is support for the Contras the only acceptable way to influence change? How far will the United States support Contadora? Does this include a willingness to "terminate external support to the irregular forces operating in the region," a position held by the Contadora and support groups, as well as by the five nations of Central America. Or, is the United States willing to support the Contras 10 to 20 years in the future? At some point are they expected to go it alone?

These questions may seem like details, obscuring the broader more important theme of the fight against the Sandinistas, but they should be clearly answered. The nations of Latin America, including Nicaragua, must understand what the United States wants and what it is willing to accept.

It would be naive to disregard legitimate U.S. strategic interests in Central America, and just as naive to down play Sandinista political repression and support for insurgencies throughout the hemisphere. Yet, it would be a mistake to ignore the importance of the role that Latin American nations can play in isolating the Sandinistas. President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica in a recent interview with conservative journalist, John McLaughlin, said that if the United States really wanted to help the nations of the

region, then it should use the \$100 million to help the ailing economies of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. The prosperity of its neighbors, economically and politically, will help to undercut the Sandinistas.

A further question remains. Can the Contras provide the "power" that the administration needs to bring about a political settlement to its differences with the Sandinistas? Thus far, they have not shown themselves to be a force that can garner much popular support within Nicaragua. That does not mean they could not become such a force, neither does it mean that they need extensive U.S. aid for them to do so. Perhaps it would be better for the Contras if they were left to their own devices; if they were able to remove the taint of being U.S. proxies by going it on their own. Maybe that is the only way they can succeed.

Finally, there is not now and there never has been enough support in Congress or across the Nation for the Contras. Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative DANTE FASCELL of Florida, and committee member, DAN MICA of Florida, correctly pointed out at the committee's recent hearing on Contra aid that in order for foreign policy to be effective, it must enjoy a broad consensus of bipartisan support. There are still too many questions about the Contras—their human right record, their goals—and about the administration's policy toward Nicaragua before either will be able to muster that kind of support. High pitched rhetoric or emotional appeals cannot carry a controversial foreign policy.

R. EDWARD FERRARO

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, R. Edward Ferraro, a native and life-long resident of Brockway, PA, is the State deputy of the Pennsylvania State Council of the Knights of Columbus and he is being honored at a testimonial dinner on Saturday, April 19, 1986.

Mr. Ferraro is a past grand knight of Rev. Thomas E. Kennedy Council No. 3794, Brockway, and served in all chair offices in the council. He was elected State Advocate for the Pennsylvania State Council, Knights of Columbus, 1978-80. And as State deputy of the Pennsylvania State Council, Knights of Columbus, elected 1984-86, he leads 62,000 Knights in Pennsylvania and 9,000 fourth degree Sir Knights.

He is the first State deputy from the Erie Diocese in 32 years, and one of the youngest State deputies ever elected in Pennsylvania.

I know all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Ferraro on his many accomplishments and fine service in the Knights of Columbus and wish him well in all future endeavors.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL ARNOLD

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute of Michael Arnold, Morris-Sussex Superior Court administrator. This past November Michael took over this position from his distinguished predecessor David Anderson, who was himself rewarded with promotion to the State's administrative office.

Michael has distinguished himself to the citizens of Morris and Sussex counties through 7 years of dedicated service in the court district. His record of excellence in previous position as a Morris County criminal justice planner, county probation officer, and State parole officer have earned him the respect and admiration of all who have come in contact with him in those positions.

For the 4½ years prior to his assuming the position of administrator he served as assistant trial court administrator. His record in that position furthered his reputation as a public servant of the highest integrity and abilities. It also provided him unique experience for his present duties as he has become intimately familiar with the workings and peoples of the Morris-Sussex district. The people of Morris-Sussex court district are indeed lucky to have such a capable and respected individual in this office. I take great pride in noting his accomplishments before my colleagues.

EARLINE PATRICE TO RECEIVE PAYNE HUMANITARIAN AWARD

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the accomplishments of the winner of the 1986 Bessie H. Payne Humanitarian Award, Mrs. Earline Patrice. The award is given annually by the Dutchess County Chapter of the New York State Association for Retarded Children. On April 18, 1986, this great honor is to be bestowed upon a richly deserving woman.

Mrs. Patrice's affiliations with community organizations in the mid-Hudson Valley are too numerous to list completely. Her present affiliations include membership in the Smith Street Tenant Council, the Jamaican and Concerned Citizens Committee, and the German Civic Association of Lower Main Street. Mrs. Patrice is known for the Annual Children's Christmas Party as well as the Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day Dinners which she and her volunteers hold for those who are needy and alone.

Because of her outstanding record of community service, Mrs. Patrice has been the recipient of numerous awards. She has received the Poughkeepsie Area Chamber of Commerce Merit Award in 1971, the American Legion Lafayette Post No. 37 Community Service Award in 1973, the Model Cities Faithful Service Award in 1975, the Bethel Church

of Christ Community Service Award in 1976, the Martin Luther King Commemorative Committee of Dutchess County Outstanding Service Award in 1981, the Poughkeepsie Area Jaycees Outstanding Citizens of the Year Award in 1985. The Bessie H. Payne Humanitarian Award is yet another in a long list of well-earned awards and honors for Mrs. Patrice.

Mrs. Patrice's tireless efforts on behalf of the community she serves so well are known to practically all Dutchess County residents. I join them in thanking her for her dedication, service, and selflessness.

THE ENERGY INCENTIVES AND AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES ACT OF 1986

HON. BEAU BOULTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. BOULTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing "The Energy Incentives and Agricultural Financial Resources Act of 1986." This legislation addresses certain problems confronting the oil and gas industry, the agriculture industry, as well as the banking and financial industry which is involved in lending its financial resources to both energy and agricultural concerns.

As virtually all of us are aware, due to a number of factors, we are experiencing dramatic declines in both the agricultural and energy sectors of our economy, which has in turn caused widespread and far-reaching concern to many other sectors of the national economy. The effects of this development are becoming more serious and encompassing every day, and some of the factors contributing, I believe, have been: First, the message sent to energy developers and investors by the House-passed version of "tax reform"; second, inadequate authority on the part of Federal banking agencies to work with temporarily troubled banks, and third, the problems and restrictions brought on by the passage of both the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 and the Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation addresses these problems in the following ways:

First, the bill expresses, through a sense-of-the-Congress resolution, that any changes detrimentally affecting the oil and gas industry in H.R. 3838, or in any other tax reform bill, should not be included in final legislation passed by Congress.

Second, the bill provides enhanced flexibility to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board, to establish regulatory procedures that allow the restructuring of certain oil and gas or agriculture industry loans. It further provides for new acquisition provisions in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, allowing for limited interstate purchases when an institution has been closed or is deemed to be in danger of failing, and when the appropriate regulatory authorities agree that action should be taken. Defining the specific terms and instances in which an institution is in fact failing, for instance, referring to capital-to-asset ratios

or other industry recognized indicators which the appropriate regulators (the Federal Reserve Bank, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the respective State bank commissioner) would agree to and recognize jointly, have not been addressed in this piece of legislation. I would also mention that there may be additional clerical items which will also need to be addressed and further defined before specific sections in this bill would be complete, and I look forward to working with the distinguished chairman and members of the House Banking Committee in that regard. Other regulatory measures located in this section are intended to allow Federal banking agencies the regulatory abilities to work in cooperation with well-managed financial institutions whose capital may be temporarily impaired by adverse economic conditions beyond their control.

Further, this bill allows the natural gas industry the ability to make their product available to electric utility plants and major industrial users who choose natural gas as their energy source. Finally, this legislation provides for the transportation of natural gas without undue discrimination, and repeals the incremental pricing requirements of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to consider this issue, and hope they will join me in what I believe is an overdue effort to provide the mechanisms necessary to address the current situation.

THE ANTITERRORISM TAX ACT

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, recent press reports have revealed that some American companies have been reluctant to quit operations in Libya after the President's order to do so. Many companies are still operating in North Korea, Cuba, Iran and Nicaragua, which, along with Libya, have been accused by the State Department of supporting terrorism as state policy.

Therefore, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 4278, which adds a financial incentive for U.S. companies to quit operations in terrorist countries and which prevents American taxpayers from indirectly subsidizing the economies of these nations.

Under current law, any corporation may receive a tax credit for any taxes paid to foreign countries on income earned in those foreign countries—called a foreign tax credit [FTC]. Although there are some statutes for denying credits and other tax provisions in response to foreign nations' dumping of goods, there are no provisions for denying these credits when those same nations commit acts of terrorism.

Briefly, H.R. 4278 requires the Secretary of State to list in the Federal Register nations which practice state-supported terrorism. The Secretary can add or delete countries from that list at his discretion. The bill then denies the use of the FTC for taxes paid to any country on the terrorist country list and has a part-year rule for cases when a country is listed or deleted during a tax year.

It is important to note, however, that H.R. 4278 only denies the FTC related to specific countries, it does not deny all FTC's to a company. For example, if a firm has an operation in a country such as Libya and one in a country which is not on the terrorist list, such as Saudi Arabia, the firm will no longer be able to use taxes paid to Libya as a way of reducing U.S. tax liability, but it will still be able to claim an FTC for taxes paid to Saudi Arabia.

In sum, Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring H.R. 4278, providing a financial incentive for companies to leave terrorist nations. It is time we make the important political statement that the U.S. Government will not credit taxes paid to terrorists against taxes owed to the U.S. Treasury.

DR. PAUL F. KLENS

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Paul F. Klens, of Mill Hall, PA, who served as professor of biology and chairman of the department of biological sciences at Lock Haven University in Lock Haven, PA., is preparing to leave the university as an active faculty member in August 1986, and will be honored for his many years of service to the university at a special testimonial dinner Saturday, April 19, 1986.

A Lock Haven University scholarship fund will be established in his name to provide financial assistance to an undergraduate scholar majoring in the biological sciences.

Dr. Klens has been a member of many community and civic organizations in the 29 years he has lived in Clinton County and has over 15 years of administrative experience in business, education, and government.

I know all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Dr. Klens on his many accomplishments and fine service to Lock Haven University and to his State and country and wish him well in all future endeavors.

MSU TOPS IN HOCKEY

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, the Michigan State University Spartan hockey team surprised a lot of people. This year was supposed to be a rebuilding one. Young players were going to get the needed experience. No one expected this to be a great season. Next year or even the year after that MSU fans were going to expect the title. But MSU went one better. They came from behind, just as they had all year, and scored the winning goal to go ahead of Harvard 6 to 5 in the closing minutes of the NCAA hockey tournament. After a gallant last minute effort by the Crimson, the arena in Providence RI looked like a sea of green as the MSU Spartans laid claim to the title.

Finishing the year with a 34 to 2 record, the Spartans relied on leading NCAA scorer Mike Donnelly, junior Mitch Messier, junior Jeff Parker, freshman Brad Hamilton and freshman Brian McReynolds. Donnelly was named MVP of the tournament.

Coach Ron Mason has a lot to be proud of. He has accumulated nearly 500-collegiate hockey victories and now has his first NCAA championship.

The student body responded as well, filling the streets of East Lansing at a celebration parade.

Today, I salute the MSU Spartan hockey team. They beat the odds and deserve to be the NCAA champs.

CHARITY AND SELFLESSNESS

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the people of the Sixth District of California. During the recent flooding of many areas of California, the people of the Sixth District exhibited a generous spirit of helping their neighbors that should be a model for all communities in times of trouble.

One example of this spirit is the people and parish of St. Anselms of Ross, CA. During the flooding the people of the parish opened their school as an evacuation center to provide aid to many of the residents forced from their homes by rising water or peril of mudslide.

There are many unnamed heroes in the flood areas and I would like to commend them for their charity and selflessness; they certainly will not ask it for themselves.

MS. JEANNE LOSEY'S POEM HONORING "CHALLENGER" ASTRONAUTS

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the House of Representatives attention to a poem I received recently from Ms. Jeanne Losey of Shelbyville, IN. Ms. Losey's poem expresses so well the country's sadness over the tragic deaths of the *Challenger* astronauts, yet our determination to proceed with the NASA program so as to continue their vision of future space exploration.

"CHALLENGER," JANUARY 28, 1986

(By Jeanne Losey)

They set out bravely into space,
And took our hearts along.
There was no thought of tragedy,
Or something going wrong.
Then came that awful ball of fire,
And everybody knew
That God had made a special place
For Challenger's brave crew.
For 7 heroes died that day,
But even though they're gone,
Their dreams are ours to be fulfilled;
Their memory still lives on.

Our country grieves for Challenger
And its courageous crew,
But, as we weep, we carry on,
For there is work to do.
They blazed a trail across the sky
Right to the heavenly gate.
They all were space-edge pioneers
Who bravely met their fate.
We shall not let them die in vain;
We must be strong and brave.
Because of heroes just like them,
Old Glory still will wave.

**TRIBUTE TO THE MOST REVER-
END JOHN J. DOUGHERTY,
AUXILIARY BISHOP OF
NEWARK**

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened to note the passing last month of one of Newark's finest spiritual leaders, Bishop John J. Dougherty.

Bishop Dougherty's career spanned 52 years and his great achievements and kindness touched the lives of countless people within and outside of his archdiocese. After his ordination in 1933, Bishop Dougherty earned degrees in sacred scripture, including a doctorate from the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome. He served as professor of scripture at Immaculate Conception Seminary in Mahwah for 22 years, hosted "Catholic Hour," a radio and later television program in the 1940's, and served on the Pontifical Commission of the Vatican for Motion Pictures, Radio, and Television.

Bishop Dougherty rose through the ranks of the church, becoming monsignor and, in 1962, auxiliary bishop. Beginning in 1959 he served for 10 years as president of Seton Hall University. Bishop Dougherty was one of the first Catholic prelates to speak out against the Vietnam war.

Although Bishop Dougherty was partially paralyzed by a stroke in 1980 and confined to a wheelchair, he continued his activities as chairman of the New Jersey Catholic Historical Records Commission and as chaplain to the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Speaker, at the funeral Mass on March 24, Newark Archbishop Peter L. Gerety eulogized Bishop Dougherty as a man with a "great priestly heart." Although I mourn the loss of this great and kind man, I take comfort in knowing that his good works will be remembered and honored for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to you Archbishop Gerety's homily, delivered in eulogy at the funeral Mass of Bishop John J. Dougherty:

FUNERAL MASS FOR MOST REVEREND JOHN J. DOUGHERTY, AUXILIARY BISHOP OF NEWARK, BY MOST REVEREND PETER L. GERETY, ARCHBISHOP OF NEWARK

Bishop Dougherty went home to God last Thursday evening at seven o'clock. His death came after more than half a decade filled with suffering and a courageous battle against the sickness which finally snatched him away from us just a few days ago.

We all have fond memories of him as he was before his stroke felled him in 1980. He was small of stature but he was an attrac-

tively healthy and handsome man with an engaging easy smile, a tender gentleness in his relationships with others and a gift for forming endearing friendships.

If we loved him before his stroke, we learned after it to add to that love profound admiration for the manner in which he bore the cross of illness. How he fought to overcome the slur in his speech, how he struggled to walk straight and proud again!

And above all, how he showed to us who were close to him the depth of his faith as he bore his suffering in union with his Lord. On one occasion, during one of the several crises brought on by his illness, he had been confined to a hospital bed for a considerable number of days. A priest of the Archdiocese who was a close friend of his dropped in to see him. He was agreeably surprised to find him at last sitting up in a chair.

He expressed to the Bishop his delight to see that he had fought his way to recovery. He said, "Bishop, it shows what a good man can do." In reply the Bishop said, "It shows that suffering is a part of the apostolate."

That remark revealed what a great priestly heart lay behind that ever-present smile. It made clear how closely he lived with the great High Priest, his crucified and risen Lord Jesus.

It was as if he had constantly ringing in his ears the Savior's instruction to all those who wish to be His true disciples. "If any man would come after Me, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow Me. For whoever would save his life will lose it; and whoever loses his life for My sake, he will save it." (Luke 9, 23-24)

And he knew and profoundly believed with all his being the truth of that other saying of the Lord which we have just heard proclaimed in the Gospel selection chosen for this Mass. "Come to Me, all you who are weary and find life burdensome, and I will refresh you. Take My yoke upon your shoulders and learn from Me, for I am gentle and humble of heart. Your souls will find rest, for My yoke is easy and My burden light." (Matthew 11, 28-30)

Today we are gathered here to commend Bishop Dougherty to that gentle and humble Lord Whom he followed all his life in joy and in sorrow and in pain. He hoped with all his strength for that promised rest as he bore his cross with the Lord. We pray with all our hearts that God's eternal rest may be his now that he has passed through death to the life that was always the goal of his pilgrimage on this earth.

Indeed it is our goal too. Today we suffer pain and sorrow. The separation brought by death is an inescapable fact of the human condition. We cannot brush aside the crushing nature of that reality, nor can we deliver our hearts from it. It is part of the love we bear for one another that we should feel profoundly and shed bitter tears at the passing of those who are close to our hearts.

And yet our holy faith teaches us that death itself has been conquered by the Risen Christ. Its icy grip has been broken. God in Christ has promised, as Saint Paul said to Timothy, "If we have died with Him, we shall also live with Him, if we endure with Him, we shall also reign with Him." (2 Tim. 2, 11-12)

And in his first letter to the Corinthians, the great apostle to the Gentiles cried out, "Death is swallowed up in victory. O death where is thy victory? O death where is thy sting? . . . Thanks be to God, who gives us the victory through Our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore, my beloved brethren," he said, "be steadfast, immovable, always abounding

in the work of the Lord, knowing that in the Lord your labor is not in vain." (1 Cor. 15, 55-58)

As men and women of faith we firmly believe that death is a new beginning, the entrance into that heavenly city with God, His angels, His saints and all those loved ones who have gone on before us. The pain of death is real, it breaks our hearts. But even in the midst of sorrow the believer is sustained by the firm hope of better things to come.

The night before He died, the Lord Jesus spoke to His apostles with great solemnity. Good Friday He would hang on the cross and the world of injustice and evil would seem to carry the day. But He said:

"Truly, truly, I say to you, you will weep and lament, but the world will rejoice; you will be sorrowful but your sorrow will be turned into joy. . . . You have sorrow now, but I will see you again and your hearts will rejoice, and no one will take your joy from you." (John 16, 20 ff)

Bishop Dougherty was pastor of Saint Rose of Lima Church in Short Hills from 1969 until 1977 when he resigned to become Scholar in Residence at Seton Hall University. At the farewell mass in Short Hills he bored out his heart in these words, "What is it we celebrate today? Surely not a going away. No, it is presence; Yours to me and mine to you. If you ask what this presence has meant to me, it is that I have seen God in people."

In those words there is a distinct echo of the words of Christ which I have just quoted. The Christ who died, rose and became present to His followers even more intimately than before, He in us and we in Him. John Dougherty, priest of Christ, Bishop of Christ's people believed profoundly in that presence of the Lord. He saw God in everyone and everywhere. He believed in presences, the Lord to us and we to Him.

Those of us who knew him well sensed in his ready smile, his constant good humor, his open-friendliness, the manifestation of a profound joy in God's presence, a wonder at the spirit-filled universe peopled with men and women and little children, all radiant with the God who had made them His temples of flesh and blood.

Joy in the Lord, even when he was in pain or in sickness, even in the last days of his struggle with his stroke, even on the bed of his last agony, joy in the Lord seemed to radiate from his every word, from his endearing smile. It was as if he had always ringing in his ears and echoing in his heart those words of Saint Paul to the Philippians, "Rejoice in the Lord always! I say it again, Rejoice! . . . The Lord is near." (Philippians 4, 4)

Shortly after Bishop Dougherty's death one of our young priests said to me, "Archbishop, we have lost a great man!" Who indeed can doubt it?

One has only to look at the record of the broad interests, of the multifaceted priestly service which characterized the Bishop's life to realize how true those simple words are.

As a young man he was chosen for studies in Rome and was ordained in the Eternal City on July 23, 1933. Then the list of accomplishments and service to the Church and all humankind on the national and international scene begins:

Licentiate and then Doctorate in Sacred Scripture from the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome, Professor of Scripture in our own Immaculate Conception Seminary for twenty-two years, author of many learned articles for professional and religious jour-

nals, regular speaker for long years on national radio and television for the Catholic Hour, member of the Pontifical Commission at the Vatican for Motion Pictures, Radio and Television, honored as Papal Chamberlain, as Domestic Prelate, named President of Seton Hall University in 1959 and then named Auxiliary Bishop to the Archbishop of Newark in 1962—the list goes on and on. To ecclesiastical service we must add his activities in international affairs and interreligious ecumenical organizations. The interests of this dear man of God would fill a book. Scholarship, religion, justice in the world, peace, the new liturgy for which he was a member of the International Commission on English in the Liturgy; it is simply breathtaking.

It is impossible here to go through the entire story. All we can do is sit back and applaud such a universal man in a time of enormous change.

And with that I return to the question of the well-spring from which flowed John Dougherty's breadth of interest and service. To describe it is one thing, to understand its motivation and its roots is another.

Nevertheless it is basically simple, it is the secret of the saints. John Dougherty was a man whose whole life reflected that saying of Saint Paul, "The love of Christ impels us." (2 Cor. 5, 14) To Jesus Christ he gave himself as a young man and from that sweet smelling sacrifice of praise he never wavered. His path, chosen out of love, was a life-long response to those words of the Lord, "Abide in Me. . . . He who abides in Me and I in him, he it is who bears much fruit." (John 15, 4-5) He loved Jesus, the Word of God in the Scriptures, and in that Word he found delight.

He loved Jesus in His body, the Church—and so he served that Church through all the enormous changes of our time with open-hearted generosity and joy.

He loved Jesus in the people he met and so our hearts were warmed and made happy by his unfailing gentleness and courtesy, by his obvious empathy for us in our joys and sorrows.

And now we come to say good-bye. To the Bishop's family we offer our sympathy in their loss. Indeed, we share that loss of the gentle priestly presence among us—the presence as he said, he to us and we to him. But we take heart for we know that the living words of Jesus are meant for us at such a moment if we abide in Him, "You will be sorrowful, but your sorrow will turn into joy. . . . I will see you again and your hearts will rejoice, and no one will take your joy from you." (John 16, 22 ff)

FRANK STANTON'S APPRECIATION OF EDWARD R. MURROW

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, in September of last year, CBS chairman and for the past 9 years, the Chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, Frank Stanton, was the featured speaker at the USIA Alumni Association meeting.

In his remarks, Mr. Stanton noted, with understandable pride, that CBS has "given the (former) Office of War Information and the U.S. Information Agency three directors: Elmer

Davis, Edward R. Murrow, and Frank Shakespeare." Each was very different, but all were equally dedicated to their profession.

Mr. Stanton took that opportunity to pay particular tribute to Ed Murrow—and in so doing, he provided a useful historical perspective of the World War II era. I believe his reminiscences are of value to this body and to the public at large, and for this reason, I would like to include the full text in the RECORD at this time.

Mr. Stanton also suggests that the current prohibition on making USIA products available to schools and colleges in this country is fast becoming outdated. While I am personally not convinced that this body is ready to embark on such a course, I believe Mr. Stanton's thoughts along this line were worthy of very serious considerations.

Finally, I would merely point out that Frank Stanton, like those he has eulogized, is also a very distinguished American and when he speaks to us on the subject of information policy, it behooves us to listen—and listen carefully.

The full text of Mr. Stanton's address follows:

REMARKS BY FRANK STANTON TO THE INFORMATION AGENCY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

It's an unusual pleasure to be here today. After nine years as Chairman of the US Advisory Commission on Information, plus my stint on the Panel Report, I feel like something of a USIA alumnus myself.

I also feel exceptionally close to USIA for another reason.

CBS has given the Office of War Information and the US Information Agency three directors. Each very different, each very dedicated. Elmer Davis, Ed Murrow, Frank Shakespeare.

When Lou Olom invited me to come here today, he told me about the marker the Alumni Association had placed in that little park on Pennsylvania Avenue, dedicating the plot of land to Ed Murrow's memory. He suggested that in addition to whatever else I would like to say, I might talk a bit about Ed. He said it wouldn't be a dedication of the marker—that's been done—but a sort of a rededication.

That struck me as an excellent idea.

In fact, I can't think of any set of standards and ideals to which we in the world of information should more often rededicate ourselves than those of Ed Murrow.

I've long felt a special personal kinship with Ed. We were born in the same year. We came to CBS within a week of each other, almost 50 years ago. So we sort of grew up in broadcasting together. Actually, most of us here today are fortunate to have known and worked with Ed.

Ed was remarkable for what he was and also for what he represented. He was one of only a handful of journalists in all history whose stature as a man of his times—and for all times—overshadowed even his towering stature as a broadcaster.

Three great forces guided him. There was his strong faith in the power of education and enlightenment. There was his never-ending quest for perfection. And there was his passionate devotion to his duties as a journalist. His concept of those duties was to help the public—as he put it—"know the facts as far as they are ascertainable, and so to illuminate and explain facts and situations, as fairly as possible, as to enable the listener to judge and weigh them for himself."

Most Americans remember Ed Murrow as a creature of television: "See It Now," "Person to Person," "Small World." But it was on radio that he became an American institution.

Ed used to say that all he knew about radio was that the short waves were long and the long waves short. That, of course, was part of his gift for understatement and humor. But beyond that, he had a rare capacity for conveying the deeper meaning and the emotional quality of world events. They flowed through him like a stream. We saw it vividly on that historic day in March, 1938, when he went on the air from Vienna to report on the Anschluss of Austria and what we all recognized later as the beginning of the Second World War. That broadcast, the first CBS World News Roundup, was a milestone in journalism, tying the world together with live on-the-spot coverage of events as they were happening. In the decades since then, this format has become the hallmark of electronic journalism, bringing together correspondents from world capitals, battlefields, disaster areas, wherever the news is breaking.

During the Nazi blitz of London, it was the measured tones and perceptive reporting of Ed Murrow that awakened Americans to the ugly realities of the war then raging through Europe. With deep compassion and concern for the suffering he saw, he brought the burning city into our living rooms. He carried the dead to our doors, and we know they were more than the dead of London. They were the dead of mankind. He followed Londoners on their way to air-raid shelters and caught their measured footsteps on his microphone. He joined RAF bomber pilots on their raids over Germany and described the flak and fire.

This man destroyed the dangerous illusion of distance and time that insulated our nation from the grim events taking place in Europe. He destroyed the myth in many American minds that what is done 3,000 miles away is not really done at all. "There are no words to describe the thing that is happening here," he said of the inferno raging in London. But he somehow found the words. Simple ones. As the first American correspondent to enter Buchenwald, he expressed the same inability to describe the horrors found there. But somehow did.

It was from London that he stirred the soul of America. It was from London that he truly entered the heart of America.

When Ed broadcast from London, three things gave his reports the enormous impact they had.

One was that great resonant voice which conveyed such authority and immediacy and at the same time had a quality of human warmth that people responded to instinctively.

Another was his courage, and his passion to get the truth and convey the truth.

The third was the technology of radio itself.

For those who grew up in the television age, it may be hard to realize how exciting radio was in the 1930s and early 40s. When Ed brought the Battle of Britain home, live, to American living rooms, nothing like that had ever been done before. For the American people, it was a totally new experience. And it was gripping, chilling, heart-rending.

In that darkest hour of Britain's modern history, Ed Murrow, more than anyone, was the link that bound the United Kingdom and the United States together.

His success was a personal triumph. In a very personal way it also marked the

coming of age of broadcasting as an information medium.

Thinking back on those broadcasts today is a vivid reminder. First, that some things don't change; and second, that some things do change.

The human qualities, the professional qualities, that Ed brought to his work—those things don't change. But technology—that does change.

In the 1940s radio was the most pervasive and powerful information medium we had. Only radio had that immediacy and intimacy. Only radio brought us the human voice.

Now we have television. Through the magic of radio, we could hear Ed Murrow live from London. Through television, we could hear and see him. But the world of communications has expanded dramatically during the two short decades since Ed walked the halls at 1776.

And now we have a proliferation of new ways to get a television signal from one place to another. Satellites dot the skies. Cable snakes its way across the land. VCR players are in every fourth home. And increasingly, direct broadcast receiving dishes are sprouting from the landscape like giant inverted mushrooms after a spring rain.

Satellites, cable, VCRs, PCs, digital recording—these are radically changing the way we process and transmit information. They're changing the tools of the game. They're stretching the reach of the possible. And they're making a lot of our traditional thinking about communications obsolete. Technology is indeed driving us to change our way at home and abroad.

Today, I'd like to focus on two things in particular that I think this means for USIA.

First, it means that in its overseas information programs, the US has to move broadly and boldly beyond radio—just as the American people in their own news and entertainment habits have moved beyond radio. The Agency has begun to do that with Worldnet.

And second, it means that here at home the old rules that have barred the American people from seeing the product of USIA are more anachronistic than ever.

Let's think for a moment about those new technologies.

Let's think about digital recording—the laser disc. We've probably all listened to that wonderful new sound of music on those shiny compact discs. But they can be used for more than music. Already Grolier has put its entire encyclopedia—21 volumes—on one little five-inch disc, with an index that allows you to go to any subject in 5 to 10 seconds. Entire libraries can be put on discs and distributed to remote areas by satellite.

Think of what that means for our capacity, not just to store and retrieve information, but to transmit and share information.

And think about satellites. As more go up, as they broaden their footprints so that signals bounced off of them can be picked up over a wider and wider area, think what that means about our ability to reach places that are now unreachable.

Today, shortwave radio remains an effective means for reaching the people of the Soviet Union. Technically, there is little reason to believe that will not be true tomorrow, when it comes to signal availability and receivers. Except for the fact that Soviet television is reported to be coming up fast, due in large measure to its domestic program distribution via a sophisticated system of satellites and land-based stations. Not unlike our own television networks, save for geographic scale. Our lower 48 states

stretch across four time zones: the USSR spans eleven.

As television becomes available to more and more people in the USSR, it could do the same thing to radio listening there that television did to radio here. It could soak up the audience's available time and attention. If and when that day comes, consider what impact that will have on the audiences for the Voice and Radio Liberty, as well as other Western radio broadcast services. Consider, too, that the source of the television news and information will be Moscow.

Does that mean we give up? To the contrary. It means we must plan ahead to the time when satellite technology will permit us to cover selected parts of the world with adequate television signals. It means we think about the impact of television, and about how advancing technology makes it possible to use television in new places and in new ways.

Ed Murrow believed in truth. He also believed in openness. And it's in his spirit that I suggest the time has come to stop hiding the work of USIA from the American people.

For almost 40 years now USIA has been producing an outstanding array of materials that present America to the world. But these have been off limits to Americans. We can show them overseas, but we can't show them here. If Americans want to see what their tax dollars are paying for, if they want to see how their government is portraying this country abroad, they have to go abroad.

When Congress first established USIA, there was a perhaps understandable concern that once the government got into the public information business, an unscrupulous administration might abuse the process in order to propagandize the American people for its own political purposes. So Congress leaned over on the side of caution. What USIA produced would be for overseas distribution. Period. It would not be shown or heard in the US. And therefore it would not be subject to political abuse. Through a combination of the sense of Congress and the power of precedent, this caution has hardened into an inflexible and binding rule.

But two things have happened to make those worries obsolete. One is experience. The other is technology.

For almost four decades now, USIA has maintained high standards of professionalism and integrity. And at the same time the American press, both broadcast and print, have shown convincingly that they are watchdogs with teeth. Surely any administration so foolhardy as to attempt to subvert USIA for domestic political purposes would be exposed and condemned by those whose business it is to keep an eye on government, and would quickly and sorely regret it.

At the same time, cable, satellites and VCRs have transformed broadcast technology. Many television receivers on sale today are "cable-ready," with dozens of cable connections. The consumer is no longer operating in an environment of scarcity with regard to programming sources. Even today every other home in the US has cable. De-regulation of broadcasting is itself predicated on the increased availability of multiple sources, and on the notion that the consumer ought to be the ultimate authority when it comes to program choice. Some day at least one of those cable connections ought to be available, if some enterprising person chose to make it available, to those Americans who might want to see what

their government is telling the rest of the world about us.

Mind you, I'm not talking about using government money to distribute USIA programs in the United States. What I am talking about is ending the prohibition on their being shown here, so that schools and colleges and others who might want to know what their government is distributing abroad can gain access to the product. I'm talking about letting Americans themselves see it and make use of it, just as they can see and make use of the materials put out by the Government Printing Office. If not over the air or by cable, then by VCR.

Also, now that home satellite-receiving dishes are increasingly blanketing the countryside, the government soon won't be able to black out the USIA's product even if it still tries to. Eventually it's going to be up there, waiting to be pulled from the sky. So what I'm suggesting is that Congress catch up with technology and change the rules so that what will otherwise be done surreptitiously can be done openly and legitimately.

Truth doesn't have an easy time in today's world. It never did. It's our job to make its way easier, not harder.

But truth does have a wonderful quality: it has the power to cross national boundaries and to penetrate prison walls.

I'm glad that you who gave your careers to USIA are proud of Ed Murrow. CBS is proud of Ed Murrow. I'm proud of Ed Murrow.

Ed represented something central to the role of American journalism which is also central to the mission of USIA. He was both a truth-seeker and a communicator. Unfortunately, some people are one but not the other. Yet it doesn't help much for a person to seek the truth if he can't communicate it. And it is down-right dangerous if a person communicates well, but what he communicates isn't true.

Ed believed what we all believe: that in the world of information, truth is the ultimate standard.

In his CBS office Ed hung a quotation from Thoreau: "It takes two to speak the truth—one to speak and another to hear." And speaking of television, he used to say that without a message "all you have is a lot of wires and lights in a box."

That's at the heart of the challenge facing USIA: getting the message clear, getting it right, and getting it heard. Getting it across national boundaries, through Iron Curtains, into homes and villages and factories and schools around the world.

By taking advantage of the new technologies, we can help to make it available. And by letting the American people know what the message is, we can increase the public's confidence that we're getting it right.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO COMBAT NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two pieces of legislation to help combat one of the most fearsome problems facing this country and the entire world today—poorly controlled proliferation of nuclear technology.

It is not an issue that has received the attention it deserves; in fact, it is not really even on the agenda of general public discussion. Because we tend not to address a problem until it is generally perceived to have reached crisis proportions, there has been little attempt to determine the status of nuclear proliferation and to propose ways to curb its expansion. With this subject, though, we cannot afford to delay action, for the costs of a crisis, in human and economic and environmental terms, are just too great. By the time a nuclear weapon is exploded by a non-superpower country or a terrorist organization, the realities of proliferation will be too intractable, and the time to solve them too short, for us to prevent a disaster of unthinkable horror.

The bills I am proposing cannot, by themselves, solve the problem, but they are useful and necessary steps—blocks in the foundation of a lasting structure to prevent uncontrolled proliferation. My legislation would simply deny all trade preferences—Most-Favored Nation, Generalized System of Preferences, Caribbean Basin Initiative, and Free Trade Agreements—to countries that have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) or the Limited Test Ban Treaty, the basic documents in force designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. These bills could help move us toward a more stable nuclear world.

Current U.S. nuclear policy is based upon the so-called "strategic triad," comprised of land-based ICBM's, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and strategic bomber forces. It is a policy of death and destruction based upon a balance of terror, and it confronts us with the fearsome prospect of an endless nuclear winter, more terrible than any Ice Age. It is inhuman and it must not continue. My legislation would establish one leg of a new strategic triad: a triad to support peace. The three legs would be a comprehensive test ban, reduction of existing nuclear stockpiles and non-proliferation of nuclear technology. Unlike the current triad, it would be stable and survivable in the long run. Resumption of negotiations for a comprehensive test ban, which has received overwhelming congressional support, would provide the first leg. The Geneva arms talks would provide the second leg. My bills would set the framework for the third leg.

I believe the two areas, trade preferences and treaty adherence, can and should be linked. We grant such preferences to responsible members of the world community, and there is a conscious policy of tying those benefits to economic and diplomatic behavior. Agreement to limit nuclear weapons should be the most basic requirement for any country seeking standing in the community. If a country refuses to make the basic sacrifices necessary to preserve the community, it should not be eligible for the benefits accruing from membership in that community. My bills would change current policy only by extending the criteria for membership to include a willingness to participate in an attempt to protect the world from nuclear terror.

The problem of proliferation is present in three arenas, each presenting unique dangers and requiring unique measures to dismantle those threats. The first arena, and the one which has captured the world's attention, is the arms race between the superpowers. This

is understandable. With about 50,000 nuclear weapons between them, these countries have the power to destroy the entire planet with just a small fraction of their arsenals. Article VI of the NPT calls on all signatories to "pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament. . . ." Without question, the United States and the U.S.S.R. have, especially in the past few years, failed miserably at this. Until the members of the nuclear club abide by the sections of the treaty that apply to them, they will have little leverage in persuading nonnuclear nations not to seek nuclear weapons. I suggest that speedy negotiations on a comprehensive test ban, as called for in House Joint Resolution 3, which the House passed on February 26, would be a good first step in this area.

The second arena, and the one which has received the least public attention, covers the drive by other nations to acquire nuclear weapons. In the past decade, India, Pakistan, Israel, and South Africa have become "associate members," capable of producing nuclear weapons, if they have not done so already. Frighteningly, none of those countries is signatory to the NPT, which means that there can be no safeguards or restrictions under the treaty on the types of nuclear material they acquire. Other countries which have nuclear aspirations and will soon have nuclear capabilities include Brazil and Argentina, which have not signed the NPT, and Iran, Iraq, and Libya, which have signed but whose recent behavior casts real doubt on the depth of their commitment to peace and the quality of any promises they may make. Many of these countries already have well developed conventional arms industries. At present, Israel, India, Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa are among the top six weapons producers in the world.

Consider the situation for a moment. We have here nine countries, each frantically trying to build nuclear weapons. Several of them have a history of unstable government. All are in a currently or potentially volatile situation militarily. How safe can we feel knowing that these countries can acquire nuclear weapons, free from oversight by the International Atomic Energy Agency or any other body?

Think for a minute. Pakistan and India are traditional enemies and have fought several wars over the past 40 years. Pakistan is ruled by an autocratic military dictator who dreams of enlarging his country's (and thus his own) power and prestige. India's Prime Minister was assassinated last year and the country is torn by domestic religious and economic turmoil. Israel has been in a state of war since 1948 and is surrounded by hostile countries. South Africa is also confronted by enemies, both from within and without, and has shown little restraint in committing brutal atrocities as they attempt to preserve their racist, indefensible regime. Brazil and Argentina are long-standing competitors for supremacy in South America. Both have recently shed military rulers and replaced them with democracies. Both countries, however, still have in their cultures the tradition of autocratic rule and both will be facing very trying economic times in the next

few years which could trigger serious social unrest. Iran and Iraq have been at war with each other for 6 years now. Both countries have leaders who can, at best, be considered fanatics. Both have shown blatant disregard for international agreements and basic human civility through their use of poison gas in that war. Both have committed themselves to fight to the death. Finally, there is Libya. Colonel Qadhafi can most kindly be classified as a lunatic. In his disregard for international law, human life and the very basics of civilized behavior, the colonel has acted like a renegade terrorist. The acquisition by Libya of a nuclear weapon would be a catastrophe of the highest degree.

The fact that some of those countries are currently our allies does not make the situation less disturbing. In the first place, the nature of a government's leadership may change (witness Iran, Pakistan, Brazil, and Argentina), but nuclear capabilities do not. In the second place, are nuclear weapons less destructive when fired by a government of which we approve? Are the costs any less? Would fewer innocent people die if India dropped a bomb on Pakistan than the other way around?

The third and perhaps most terrifying arena, which has received some public attention lately, is the race by various terrorist groups to acquire a nuclear weapons capability. These weapons would not be of the type that initially come to mind; they would probably be small, crude devices that could perhaps fit into a suitcase or an oil drum. This does not make their destructive capability any less terrible. The weapons would not have to use the latest technology or be highly accurate because they would not have to elude missile defenses or penetrate hardened silos.

Consider the traumas that governments have faced when dealing with a hostage situation with dozens or even hundreds of hostages and identifiable terrorists armed with conventional weapons. Consider then the magnitude of difficulty in dealing with a terrorist's nuclear weapon planted in a locker in Grand Central Station or hidden in the coat check room at the Smithsonian.

Perhaps equally as frightening, imagine the abrogations of international law and individual rights that terrified governments could commit to guard against such an occurrence. The recent hijacking of a small plane in international airspace by Israel indicates the measures that governments are currently willing to take to protect their citizens. With the threat magnified exponentially by a nuclear threat, the willingness to violate agreed-upon rules and processes would increase as well. If that happened, the terrorists could substantially win without ever firing a shot.

Since the nuclear age began in the 1940's the members of the nuclear club have tried, like the Greek gods protecting fire, to keep the knowledge to themselves. Unfortunately, the members have all played a mercenary Prometheus at times, rushing to sell their secrets and get something for them before another country does. With none of the partners trusting the others to keep the secret, the result is that they all give it up, hoping to be soon enough to get credit—in this case, money and gratitude—for it. Our nuclear tech-

nology sales to China at a time when they may be providing nuclear help to Pakistan is a case in point.

The history of failed attempts to keep the nuclear club exclusive is a sad litany of poor planning, mistrust, sovereign pride, and greed. When the United States was the sole nuclear member, the first arms control proposal was to establish an international agency to take control of nuclear facilities and materials worldwide, after which the United States would destroy its nuclear weapons. This plan ended when the Soviet Union, mistrustful of U.S. intentions, demanded that the United States destroy its weapons first, before an international system preventing other countries from making them was established. The United States, equally mistrustful, refused.

Having failed with the Soviets, the United States turned its attention to its allies in Western Europe and, through the formation of the NATO alliance and the development of the Atoms for Peace Program, tried to dissuade them from pursuing nuclear capabilities. Britain concluded its first nuclear-weapons test in October 1952 and France joined the nuclear club in February 1960. So much for NATO.

The United States then switched its tactics from unilateral appeals to stop proliferation to more cooperative efforts, including negotiation of the Limited Test Ban Treaty and the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency, charged with developing safeguards on the supply and use of atomic energy. Unfortunately, the IAEA could not inspect facilities built with material or assistance from countries that made IAEA compliance a prerequisite to any sale. Facilities developed independently within the country or with help from countries that did not demand IAEA oversight could not be watched. Also, there were several practical and technical problems with IAEA inspection procedures. In 1964, China exploded its first nuclear device, above ground, like all other nations' first tests. China was not signatory to the Limited Test Ban Treaty.

Growing desperate, the nuclear club members overcame their conflicting interests and developed the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which went into effect on March 1, 1970. In 1974, India conducted a "peaceful nuclear explosion." It is also widely believed that Israel assembled the various components needed to make a bomb in the 1970's. As Roger Molander and Robbie Nichols said in their book, "Who Will Stop the Bomb?", "so much for nonproliferation by treaty. It's good as far as it goes but it's hardly good enough unless everyone can be persuaded to sign." And, I might add, to comply.

As proliferation increases, the differences in negotiating a treaty to slow the spread grow exponentially. Multilateral negotiations are much more difficult to conduct than bilateral ones, and as more diverse viewpoints gain a say in the content of the final product, that document almost inevitably becomes weaker and less enforceable. Also, as the market for nuclear products and technology grows, the ability to monitor sale and use, especially reprocessing, becomes almost negligible. Regulating nuclear proliferation is rapidly becoming an impossible task; it is imperative that we act

now at least to slow the leakage until we can figure out a way to stop it altogether.

There is hope, though, and there should be progress because this is an issue where it seems that all countries have, on balance, a real incentive to stop proliferation. Certainly, there are market forces at work which encourage proliferation. On the supply side, there are incentives to sell nuclear know-how, similar to those incentives to sell conventional weapons around the world. Short-term fiscal and foreign policy considerations can drive many countries to sell arms almost indiscriminately, regardless of what the long-term cost might be. The difference with nuclear weapons is the staggering burden of that long-term cost, which should outweigh the possible current attractiveness of a nuclear transfer. On the demand side, there are legitimate sovereignty and security reasons for nonnuclear countries to seek nuclear knowledge. Many face real energy problems which they feel can be alleviated somewhat with nuclear energy. Others feel that the nuclear club has little right to dictate terms to them, especially when they are not abiding by their part of the NPT by seeking arms reductions. Still others feel legitimately threatened by other countries or anti-government forces and know that potential aggressors are much less likely to attack a government that has nuclear weapons.

Nevertheless, the overriding concern of all countries should be to stop proliferation. Nuclear club members want to keep their club exclusive. Nonmembers whose programs are not advanced want to keep other nonmembers whose programs are advanced from joining the nuclear club. The problem group is those countries that are not members but that have advanced nuclear programs. Naturally, most of those countries have not signed the NPT. I believe it is time to start a multifront program to encourage those countries to help stop proliferation. Probably, there should be incentives, such as added security agreements, aid in developing alternative energy capability and so on. Certainly there should be strong diplomatic pressure applied. And, I think the time has also come for there to be sanctions against the most obstinate countries.

The case is strong for trade sanctions as a measured but effective step. Trade benefits are a privilege for the recipients, not a right. As with foreign aid, we should and do expect something in return for them. In practice, this bill does not change the policy of quid pro quo, it merely places a commitment to nonproliferation high on our list of foreign policy priorities. Trade benefits are easier to adjust than foreign aid. Much foreign aid is tied up in medium- and long-term programs for which disrupting funding could cause real problems. Trade benefits are much less cumbersome. Since they work on a transaction-by-transaction basis, they are easier to adjust and the effects are better contained. Finally, trade benefit programs are clearly a foreign policy tool. MFN, GSP, and CBI were all established for diplomatic as well as economic reasons.

As I have said before, neither of these bills will, by themselves, solve the problems of nuclear proliferation. At the very least, though, passage of these bills would give all countries real incentive to sign the NPT. It would also

send a signal that the United States is serious about proliferation and ready to take steps to combat it. By forcing the issue, in a sense, it could bring all countries to discuss proliferation and, if there is general agreement that the NPT is not workable, stimulate discussion on possible alternatives. And, combined with support for a comprehensive test ban, further discussion of additional security agreements and programs to develop alternative energy programs in countries that need them, these bills could be an important part of an all-fronts attack on the scourge of proliferation before it reaches the point where no reasonable type of control is possible.

Mr. Speaker, we don't have time to delay until we find a perfect solution. In the past 40 years, the nuclear club has expanded from one to probably nine members. In another 15 years, several dozen countries could have the ability to manufacture nuclear weapons. There has been much talk about the legacy we are leaving our children by dallying on the issue of budget deficits. I would suggest that leaving them a world of nuclear anarchy would be even worse than the fiscal anarchy we are preparing for them now. I would hope that our sense of stewardship would prevent us from allowing this to happen.

Much of the terror we feel with nuclear weapons grows out of our sense that our technological ability to destroy the world has outpaced our diplomatic ability to save it. We still are not comfortable with the ability of the United States and the U.S.S.R. to handle the awesome responsibility that comes with possessing nuclear weapons and both countries have had almost 40 years of practice. How secure can we feel if a growing number of countries suddenly develop a nuclear capability without having had any experience in handling it, at a time when their political and social systems may be shaky and they may feel seriously threatened by outsiders? I don't believe we can allow ourselves to get into a situation where we have to find out. The potential costs are just too great.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues in this Congress will support these two pieces of legislation. I hope they will seize this opportunity to take a first step, to get the ball rolling and to let it lead us to a policy that will effectively control the unregulated spread of nuclear technology. I hope we will be able to do this before we have a disaster and have to explain how we could have been so blind to such a clear and looming and awesome danger.

**PIL WOONG LEE RECOGNIZED
FOR EFFORTS TO REBUILD
KOREA, SERVICE TO U.S. 8TH
ARMY**

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, when the truce between North and South Korea was signed on July 27, 1953, Korea was a country devas-

tated by war. Clearly, the country faced a long period of rebuilding. Little more than a year after the signing of the truce, on October 5, 1954, a company was formed which would play a key role in bringing Korea back to its feet. That company is the Poong Lim Industrial Co. The company has also been a significant one for the United States because of the many construction projects it has performed with distinction for the United States 8th Army stationed in Korea.

This week, we are honored to have visiting Washington the president of Poong Lim, Mr. Pil Woong Lee. Mr. Lee is living proof that the liberal arts major has a place, and a high one in the world of business. Mr. Lee's undergraduate degree is in English language and literature. He went on to graduate study in business administration at Yonsei University in Seoul. While he completed those studies in 1981, Mr. Lee has 22 years of practical experience in business management. Since 1981, he has been president of domestic operations for Poong Lim.

As with a number of the top management of Poong Lim, Pil Woong Lee gained his initial business experience at the Daelim Industrial Co. where he began to work his way up the ranks in 1964. He began as manager of the domestic projects department, a post he held until 1966 when he became the director of project promotion and administration. Ten years in that position gained him the expertise that elevated him to executive director of that division in 1976 and to senior executive vice president of the entire domestic operations division in 1979. Mr. Lee became president of Poong Lim in 1981. The top management of Poong Lim share a wealth of experience among them. In fact, between them, the president and the chairman of the board have more than 50 years of experience in the construction industry.

A philosophy of quality before quantity has helped to bring Poong Lim within striking distance of being a billion-dollar-a-year company. Today, Poong Lim is rated 99th among the world's top 250 international contractors.

I have been personally impressed with the emphasis that Mr. Lee's company places on safety at all levels. The company takes pride in counseling its personnel that people are more important than things. As a result of this enlightened point of view, the greatest care is taken to ensure the safety of workers. Moreover, the company management believe in going a step farther to build into their designs safety features for those who will operate the plants they build. As an indication of their safety record, one of the many awards the company has received is a citation from the Arab American Oil Co. for having worked 1,010,210 man hours without an accident.

The record of quality, safety, and concern for people has earned Poong Lim many contracts with the United States 8th Army stationed in Korea. Over the years, Poong Lim has built troop quarters, office buildings, sanitary systems, mess halls and family housing for the Army. Since 1981, in fact, Poong Lim has done more than \$16 million worth of work for our Army. I would like to take this opportunity to salute Pil Woong Lee and his company for its outstanding work in behalf of the United States Army and for its patriotic effort to rebuild

South Korea to a position of prosperity and economic well-being for its citizens.

SANFORD McDONNELL, A MAN TO WHOM WE OWE MUCH

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I often speak of America's new generation and our responsibility to that generation. Our country has the best of everything to offer, and we, in Congress, must preserve the best and do what we can to guarantee that future.

This responsibility is vast and Congress needs the assistance of all Americans. It is a pleasure to know a man who, in his own actions, is also working for the same end. While his means may not be the House of Representatives, he has proven his dedication to the future, to America, and to its citizens. I speak of Sanford McDonnell, chief executive officer of the McDonnell Douglas Corp.

From his beginnings in Little Rock, AR, to the leadership he now shows in the business community, Sandy McDonnell has supported the future. His company has been active in the aerospace industry. McDonnell Douglas is the prime contractor for the Skylab space laboratory, and produced the Mercury and Gemini spacecrafts. Space is the frontier of the future. There is an enormous, unexplored frontier that lies waiting.

Under McDonnell's leadership, his company has been at the forefront of developments in the defense and commercial aerospace and electronics industries.

Aside from his business related efforts, he has also helped prepare future generations for leadership through his work with the Boy Scouts of America. He is currently national president of the Boy Scouts of America. This organization can help mold young men to face what's ahead; to be always aware of the concerns and needs of others; and to lead others to that future.

Tomorrow, Sanford McDonnell will receive the Electronics Industries Association's Medal of Honor. The electronics industry is aware of the work he performs and is honoring him with their most prestigious award.

This is an opportune time for us, in Congress to become aware of the work he has done. It is only through the actions of individuals like Sanford McDonnell that the work Congress performs can be effective. Individuals like Sanford McDonnell care about our society and future that waits just around the corner. I believe that society owes Sanford McDonnell a debt it can never repay. We can only try by honoring him with our thanks and our best wishes.

Every citizen has a responsibility to the future. People like Sanford McDonnell carry that responsibility well and are molding the future for my children, my neighbors' children, and all the children of the world.

ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit into the RECORD with my colleague and cochairman of the congressional human rights caucus, JOHN PORTER, a statement by Anatoly Shcharansky which appeared in the New York Times yesterday. His comments are especially worthwhile in light of the up-coming international meeting in Bern, Switzerland, regarding emigration and human contact issues.

Mr. Shcharansky writes with incredible clarity about a problem which concerns many of us here in Congress: The continuing persecution of Jewish and other political prisoners in the Soviet Union. Writing with the conviction possible only from one who has directly experienced the horrors of his subject, Mr. Shcharansky depicts the appalling conditions of the "re-education" of political and religious dissidents. These conditions, unfortunately, have not improved in the last 10 years since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. In fact, Mr. Shcharansky indicates that conditions for political prisoners are actually worsening.

JOHN PORTER and I, on behalf of the congressional human rights caucus, commend this article to the attention of all Members of Congress. We must re-dedicate ourselves to the pursuit of human rights, today more than ever before. We should begin a dialog about the real world—tragically, the gulags are part of that world.

The statement follows:

MOSCOW MUST START COMPLYING WITH THE 1975 HELSINKI AGREEMENT

(By Anatoly B. Shcharansky)

I left the world of the gulag only a few weeks ago, and I am not yet ready to speak in public. Nevertheless, I could not refuse to greet you, if only in a recorded message, because the problems that brought you here today are extremely important to many people fighting for their rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the world.

Ten years ago, several dissidents in the Soviet Union created a public group to monitor Moscow's compliance with the Helsinki agreements. Our idea was that many of the human rights issues that divide the governments of the Eastern and Western blocs could be agreed upon by independent representatives of public opinion—people in both East and West who have a vital interest in the implementation of the Helsinki agreements in their own countries. So we voluntarily took upon ourselves the task of examining how the Helsinki agreements were being implemented in the Soviet Union.

Ten years have passed, and what do we see? The Jewish emigration that began in the early 1970's has been brought to a stop by the Soviet authorities. Several hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union cannot do so for no other reason than that the Soviet Government has decided that they cannot.

I spent nine years in Soviet prisons and camps, and I can certify that the conditions in which political prisoners are detained have been getting steadily worse. I shall mention only two particular problems.

First, a new article of the Penal Code, article 188-1, introduced in late 1983, allows the Soviet authorities to extend almost at will the length of time that one remains in prison or in camp. This measure has already been applied to several members of Helsinki monitoring groups now in prison. It is used by the authorities both to prolong the detention of political prisoners who resist "re-education"—who refuse to comply with efforts to make them change their ideas and convictions—and to intimidate the others.

Second, according to a new official directive introduced barely a year ago in the Soviet Union, political prisoners who start a hunger strike can be immediately thrown into a dungeon—a measure that very much aggravates their sufferings.

These are only two examples of the many ways that the authorities are cracking down on political prisoners in camps. Why is this so important? Because, as a rule, the policy regarding the camps very much reflects the general situation in the country—the disregard for the rule of law and the harshness of the repression.

I would like to attract your special attention to the Sakharov case. I do not need to remind you that Andrei Dmitriyevich Sakharov is a hero, a model of a honorable man who continues the very best traditions of the Russian intelligentsia, fighting for the trampled rights—be they national, religious or political—of all people of the Soviet Union.

Needless to say, his present situation is extremely difficult. He is cruelly and unjustly isolated from his family and friends, barred from scientific work and normal social activities. His state of health inspires growing fears. I consider it vitally important at this moment to raise our voices and call for the Soviet Government to stop its persecution of Andrei Sakharov—to grant this remarkable man the possibility to continue his noble activities in dignity and normal conditions.

Looking back at the first documents issued by our Helsinki group 10 years ago, I must say that the longer I spent in prison, the more accurate they seemed and the more important. I also believe that it is more necessary than ever now for international public opinion to press the Soviet Union on these matters. It is high time for Moscow to begin complying with the Helsinki agreement signed in 1975.

I think that the Andrei Sakharov Institute and Resistance International have made a great contribution by organizing this meeting. I hope this work will be continued and will lead to further contacts, contributing to a real détente and to the establishment of genuine trust between the superpowers. In the long run, however, there will be no trust or détente until both sides show full respect for human rights in the keeping with the Helsinki agreement.

DON'T ABANDON THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE—SUPPORT THE CONTRAS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Jaime Chamorro, editor of *La Prensa*, the most prominent newspaper in Nicaragua, a foe of dictatorships of the right and left, has written an important and persuasive article outlining the case against

the Communist government of Nicaragua and in support of aid to the democratic resistance.

Yesterday, April 8, the Associated Press carried a story from Managua, stating that *La Prensa* was not published Monday, April 7 "because government censors had eliminated almost 60 percent of the articles planned for the edition."

Given the circumstances under which he is forced to live by the Communists, Mr. Chamorro has displayed extraordinary courage in bringing to our attention the plight of his country. It is inconceivable to me that anyone could read this article and still not understand the obvious totalitarian nature of the Sandinista's Communist dictatorship.

At this point I insert in the RECORD, "Don't Abandon the Nicaraguan People," by Jaime Chamorro, the Washington Post, April 3, 1986. The article follows:

DON'T ABANDON THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

(By Jaime Chamorro)

MANAGUA.—As the question of sending \$100 million in aid to the anti-Sandinista rebels was being discussed in Congress, the bishop of León, Nicaragua, Monsignor Julian Barni, made the following comment:

"While in the United States they are discussing the \$100 million, the Soviet Union has already given \$100 million and much more without any discussion at all." Bishop Barni added: "What is necessary is that both imperialist powers, not one alone, stop complicating matters in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people have fought to establish a true democratic regime and hope to achieve one. This is what matters most."

Nicaragua's problem, in effect, is not only a problem of the Nicaraguan people—their loss of freedom, civil and political rights. The problem is not only the total absence of democracy and political pluralism or the suppression of freedom of expression. Nor is it just the problem of discontent that prevails as a result of the same kinds of disastrous social and economic conditions that brought on the revolution. Nor is it only the persecution of the church, as if we have never seen this in the history of our country. Nor is it the 10,000 political prisoners.

In addition to these disgraces, which in one form or another we have seen appear and disappear in most Latin American countries, there emerges a particularly grave situation: the Sandinistas are transforming the Nicaraguan revolution, fought for by all Nicaraguans, into a revolution that serves the purposes of Marxism-Leninism. That is to say, they are taking a national movement and turning it into a beachhead for communist expansion. And they have sacrificed the national interest for the benefit of this cause.

Before the Sandinistas reach this goal, those Nicaraguans who are fighting for democracy have the right to ask for help from wherever they can get it. It is a cause far too important to lose. For the Nicaraguan people, the issue at hand is of such transcendental importance that they cannot vacillate at all in choosing the right position. The future of the freedom of generations of Nicaraguans hangs in the balance.

Those who argue that to give aid to the Nicaraguan rebels would be a violation of the "principle of a people's right to self-determination" are mistaken. These people seem to ignore or perhaps forget deliberately that self-determination applies to peoples, not oppressive governments that do not legitimately represent the will of the people.

They try to forget as well that the same Sandinistas received direct military aid from other countries when they were fighting to overthrow the Somoza dynasty. And despite the fact that the Sandinistas were receiving aid in the form of arms from other countries, no one accused those countries of being guilty of aggression toward Nicaragua. The reason is that the Somoza regime, like the Sandinistas today, did not represent the will of the people.

The free peoples of the world, and particularly those in America, both North and South, must not in this critical time abandon the Nicaragua people because their struggle is also the struggle for the future of the Western democracies. Nicaragua has become an important point of East-West confrontation. That Nicaragua in the long term could determine the balance of forces between the East and the West and ultimately the security of the United States and the Western Hemisphere as a whole may seem an exaggeration. But everything depends on future actions and the capacity of the democracies to defend themselves.

In the United States, the debate centers on whether the Sandinistas represent a serious threat to U.S. security. President Reagan argues firmly that they do. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has declared that he is prepared to discuss matters of regional security, but he refuses to speak with anyone regarding Nicaragua's internal situation.

A short time ago, two members of the U.S. Congress debated on television whether to give the \$100 million to the Nicaraguan rebels. One of them, who opposed aid, asked: How is it possible that such a small country with a population of only 3 million could pose a security threat to a great military power such as the United States? Against a power like the United States it would be impossible for even a single plane or tank to reach San Antonio, Texas, without it being destroyed.

When I heard the congressman's statement I couldn't believe he was serious. The danger is not military: naturally, when we speak of the military, we think of a war between the United States and Nicaragua. The danger is that the Sandinista revolution is not a revolution of the Nicaraguan people. Managua is filled with internationalists from Latin American countries who wield influence in this revolution and whose aims are the expansion of communist influence and Soviet domination in the region.

Nicaragua with its army of 60,000 men (Somoza's army had only 7,000) cannot be a military threat, nor can Cuba, whose army and militia consist of more than a million men. This absurd idea of a direct military threat from the Sandinistas is an attempt to obscure the real danger of the Sandinistas.

Their strategy is to prop up their communist regime in Nicaragua by sacrificing the freedom of the Nicaraguan people while they inspire, aid and arm, from Managua, insurgencies throughout Latin America, "movements of national liberation" that will convert the entire continent into an immense base of insurrection.

Perhaps now the idea of Nicaragua's becoming a serious military threat to the United States seems absurd, but in the future it could take on a far more serious air. Sooner or later, in 20 or 30 years, Latin America is going to succumb to one form or another of communist domination. Mexico is not necessarily an exception. It might one day be the country most likely to fall. Moreover, Mexico is considered by the commu-

nists to be the country that best fits into their strategy.

If all of this comes to pass, the balance of power between East and West, will be definitively in favor of the East and spending \$100 million or a billion dollars will not reverse it. It could bring a world war to the doorstep of the United States. When Latin America, or much of Latin America, is under the influence of the Eastern bloc, NATO will no longer be in Europe; it will be in San Antonio, Texas.

But if the president of Nicaragua wants to have a dialogue on the subject of U.S. security, why not do it? We believe that dialogue is necessary. It should not be a dialogue solely on U.S. security, but also on our democracy and freedom—something that repels the Sandinistas, because making concessions by restoring democracy and freedom in Nicaragua will be their political death. The negation of the system that has been established will be the end of their internationalist and expansionist aims.

In addition, the Sandinistas have no reason or motivation to negotiate because the counterrevolution is in a ruinous state. This is because Reagan has not and will not be able to, as a result of congressional opposition, give effective aid so that the resistance can achieve its objective. In negotiations one concedes something in exchange for something else. The Sandinistas have a lot they can give. Reagan has nothing left to offer; Congress has already given it.

Daniel Ortega hopes to achieve the total elimination of the counterrevolution in exchange for the promise not to be a military threat to the United States or to Nicaragua's neighbors; not to allow the Soviets to install military bases, and to remove all Cuban advisers. With this the Sandinistas could achieve their consolidation and a free way to continue their expansionist aims through nonmilitary, but not less dangerous or effective, means.

As Jean-Francois Revel, in his book "How Democracies Perish," writes: Democracy "awakens only when the danger becomes deadly, imminent, evident. By then, either there is too little time left for it to save itself, or the price of survival has become crushingly high."

RICHMOND, CA, CITY COUNCIL URGES BAN ON NUCLEAR TESTS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on March 24, 1986, the City Council of Richmond, in my Seventh District of California passed a resolution recognizing the unique opportunity we have to put an end to the madness of the nuclear arms race by joining the Soviet Union's testing moratorium and immediately banning the testing of nuclear weapons.

The active support of the City Council of Richmond for a comprehensive, mutually verifiable nuclear test ban treaty is to be highly commended. Their efforts to focus public and government attention on the economic costs of the arms race, the verifiability of testing, the potential for spreading weapons to nonnuclear countries, and the grave danger of nuclear war are a great service to the citizens of Richmond and the Nation.

More accurate and more destructive weapons are unnecessary and only bring the world closer to the brink of catastrophe. We cannot afford to let a rare opportunity slip away. The city of Richmond and I again strongly urge the President to quit the tests and show the world that the United States is serious about arms control.

The text of the resolution follows:

CITY OF RICHMOND,
March 26, 1986.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed for favorable consideration is copy of Resolution No. 42-86 urging a ban on nuclear testing, adopted by the Richmond, California City Council at its meeting held March 24, 1986.

Very truly yours,

HARLAN J. HEYDON,
City Clerk.

Enclosure.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND URGING A BAN ON NUCLEAR TESTING

Whereas, a nuclear war would result in death, injury and disease on a scale unprecedented in human history;

Whereas, spending for the arms race is contributing to record budget deficits that threaten our nation's economic security while programs providing essential assistance to communities throughout the country are being cut back;

Whereas, a ban on nuclear testing would promote the security of the United States by constraining new developments in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms competition and by strengthening efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries;

Whereas, a ban on nuclear testing can be verified with high confidence by a worldwide network of seismic monitors, satellites and other verification technology operated by the United States and other nations;

Now, therefore, the Richmond City Council calls upon the President to immediately respond to the Soviets' unilateral halt of testing by joining them in a mutual and verifiable suspension of testing as a first step towards freezing and reversing the arms race. This body also calls upon the members of our congressional delegation to support legislation that would enact a moratorium on nuclear testing, to be continued as long as the Soviets do not test. Copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the President and to the Senators and Representatives comprising our congressional delegation.

DR. LAURANCE V. FOYE

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Laurance Foye, the outstanding Director of the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in San Francisco, retired from the agency on March 1, having served the public for more than 33 years. His leaving the Department of Medicine and Surgery [DM&S] will be a great loss and veterans throughout the great State of California, and others who have benefited

from his excellent service through the VA will miss him.

I first came to know Dr. Foye when he was named Deputy Chief Medical Director in 1974. The then Chief Medical Director, Jack Chase, and Larry Foye were a great team and members of the Veterans Affairs' Committees of the House and Senate developed a relationship with "the team" that meant much to the Congress and the VA. They were very good years.

As Dr. Foye retires from Federal service, he can reflect with great pride on a long and eminently successful VA career. Following completion of his military service in 1946, his VA career began at the VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, as a medical intern from 1952 until 1953. Dr. Foye's unique abilities were quickly identified and in 1953 Dr. Foye was promoted to the position of junior and intermediate resident in medicine. In 1956, Dr. Foye assumed the position of senior medical resident at that facility. Following a brief 1 year absence from the VA to further his studies at the Cowell Memorial Hospital, University of California, Berkeley, Dr. Foye returned to the VA Medical Center in San Francisco as Assistant Chief Medical Service in 1958. He remained in that position for 8 years, attaining the rating of chief grade.

Throughout Dr. Foye's illustrious medical career, he concentrated his efforts on cancer research. Having been recognized for his efforts in this area, Dr. Foye accepted the position as executive secretary, Chemotherapy Committee at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, MD, from 1966 to 1968. The National Institutes of Health also identified Dr. Foye's outstanding potential, and, as a result, he was promoted to the position of executive secretary for the Clinical Investigation Review Committee. Dr. Foye remained in this position until 1970 when he returned to the Veterans' Administration accepting the position of Deputy to the Assistant Chief Medical Director [ACMD] for research and rehabilitation at the VA Central Office, Washington, DC. His knowledge of, and accomplishment in, research proved invaluable to the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery. During his tenure in this position, Dr. Foye was instrumental in expanding the research program of the VA by enhancing cooperative and joint efforts between our medical centers and affiliated medical schools. By concentrating efforts, Dr. Foye was able to reduce duplicative efforts thereby concentrating resources toward a common goal. It was from this effort that arose a new level of understanding and relationship between the VA and affiliated teaching institutions. In 1973, Dr. Foye accepted the position of ACMD for academic affairs and continued to expand his efforts until the majority of VA medical centers were affiliated with university medical schools. To this day the VA remains the organization most responsible for the higher education of physicians within this country.

From 1974 through 1978, Dr. Foye accepted the number two position within the Department of Medicine and Surgery, as Deputy Chief Medical Director. As Deputy Chief Medical Director of the largest medical system in the free world, Dr. Foye was instrumental in

providing the leadership necessary to upgrade and expand the overall VA medical system by constructing new and replacement medical centers, obtaining nationally and internationally recognized physicians to care for our veteran patients, and promote the overall quality of care within our system. His aggressive and forthright management style often demonstrated a tolerance for peculiarities of individuals which allowed him the opportunity to mold the diverse personalities of both the administrative and professional staffs toward a common goal.

In 1978, Dr. Foye stepped down as Deputy Chief Medical Director to return to his beloved San Francisco and accept the position of Director of that Medical Center. He quickly identified the need to upgrade and expand the physical plant at the medical center. His 8-year effort has vaulted the San Francisco VA Medical Center from an affiliated hospital to one of the "flagship" medical centers within our system, offering a multitude of specialty care.

Perhaps the most dominant personal characteristic, that of conducting official business with impeccable integrity, is evident in his tenure as Medical District Director. He demonstrated the ability to create organizational structure to address pressing issues and willingness to take controversial positions in the Medical District Initiated Program Planning [MEDIPP] process, when warranted. He served as a preceptor in the development of newly appointed directors. Due to his performance and reputation as one of the top District Directors in DM&S, Dr. Foye was selected to the Chief Medical Director's Field Advisory Committee and has served on national task forces, in the design and implementation of MEDIPP and restructuring of DM&S.

Dr. Foye can be justly proud of his career with DM&S and the Federal Government where he exemplified the qualities of an outstanding, ethical human being as well as an outstanding Federal manager. We wish him well, Mr. Speaker, as he takes time to enjoy some of the finer things in life which he so richly deserves.

**BLACK UNITED SERVICE CLUBS
OF JOHNSTOWN ANNUAL COMMUNITY RECOGNITION**

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to again this year place in the RECORD recognition of a group of community-minded citizens being honored at the annual dinner of the Black United Service Clubs of Johnstown on April 26.

I often remark that the history of our great Nation is written less by the headline-makers than by the individual acts of commitment, dedication, and caring that go on in our communities. That marks what America is all about. That is the pride and tradition of helping one another that has made our Nation great. It is against that measure that America is at its greatest.

And it is against that background, that it is my pleasure to summarize briefly the efforts of this year's award winners.

Robert Zakula: Recognized as an educator, a teacher, and a coach, Zak—as he was known to many—influenced the lives of hundreds of young people. It is impossible to count how many community, business, and civic leaders today received a boost from the attention and instruction of Zak. As we increasingly see in the stories about society's changes, there is no higher calling than working with our young people during the troubled, critical years of their lives. Against that measure, Zak can take great pride in his accomplishments. He has also been active on the Salvation Army Advisory Board, the Lions, retired organizations, and the St. Nicholas Serbian Church.

Dorothy Lewis: Mrs. Lewis is the director of community services for the Cambria County Community Action Council, and has been particularly active in working with disadvantaged youths in the community. Known to many as "Ms. Dice," Dorothy has provided counseling, job aid, and finding training opportunities for many young people. Even more important, Dorothy has provided them with support, with understanding, with letting them know that they can reach their goals, that their dreams are not impossible. For each youth promoted to new achievements and new commitments, our society gains tenfold, and Dorothy has met that challenge with a devotion that has benefited everyone in the community. She is also very active in other community groups including the Pennsylvania Human Relations Advisory Committee and the Mt. Sinai Institutional Baptist Church.

John A. Bennett: While Congress and the courts can pass and approve laws aimed at justice and equality, it is only by making those laws work for people that they prove great, and that is the work that John has undertaken for over 35 years. His leadership in the Johnstown Branch of the NAACP has brought hundreds of members of the minority community into the economic mainstream. His work with the NAACP and the Johnstown Regional Central Labor Council as civil rights chairman has been in the greatest tradition of the basic principles of our Nation, and has deeply affected the lives of many local residents and the entire community. Also active in the Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, John has combined his faith with our Nation's principles to make our community, State, and Nation stronger for striving to fulfill our principles of equality and fairness for all.

Delphine Andrews: Mrs. Andrews has shaped a career over the last two decades that has bridged the gaps of diverse groups in our community, with the constant theme of caring and helping. Delphine worked with the Cambria County Community Action Council as a neighborhood aide; she worked with the Johnstown Chapter of Children with Learning Disabilities; following the disastrous 1977 flood she worked with people who suffered traumatic experiences in the flood; and for the past 7 years Delphine has been a caseworker with the Cambria County Area Agency on Aging. Speaking specifically of raising children, Delphine said, "you may not have a lot of material things to give your children, but give them your love and encouragement."

That has been true of Delphine's entire life and community commitment, and because of it, our entire community and hundreds of individuals have benefited. Her service has been in the highest tradition of individual commitment and concern.

It is a pleasure to join in recognition of these individuals and the Black United Service Clubs of Johnstown for their commitment to our area and the great principles of our Nation. It is recognition that is truly deserved.

RULE ON H.R. 3131, THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRADE ACT OF 1986

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 14, 1986

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to inform my colleagues that the Committee on Ways and Means on Wednesday, April 9, 1986, favorably ordered reported to the House of Representatives H.R. 3131, the Telecommunications Trade Act of 1986.

I wish to serve notice, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic caucus, that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration of this legislation by the House of Representatives.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 15, 1986, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 16

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume open and closed hearings on S. 2199, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of De-

APRIL 17

- fense, focusing on Navy and Marine Corps posture. SR-222
- Veterans' Affairs**
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, World War I Veterans, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and the National Association of Atomic Veterans. SD-106
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the overcrowding issue of the District of Columbia prison system. SD-562
- Appropriations**
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Education, including student financial assistance, guaranteed student loans, higher education, higher education facilities loans and insurance, and college housing loans. SD-116
- Appropriations**
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, and the Marine Mammal Commission. S-146, Capitol
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**
Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee
To continue oversight hearings on mass transit. SD-538
- Energy and Natural Resources**
Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 1225, to compensate the public for injuries or damages suffered in the event of an accident involving nuclear activities undertaken by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees or Department of Energy contractors, S. 570, S. 372, S. 913, and S. 946, measures to improve the administration of the Federal coal leasing program, and other pending calendar business. SD-366
- Finance**
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation providing for revisions in Federal tax laws. SD-215
- Judiciary**
To hold hearings on S. 2281, to provide additional penalties for fraud and related activities in connection with access devices and computers. SD-628
- Labor and Human Resources**
To hold hearings on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for energy and water development programs. SD-192
- Foreign Relations**
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-419
- Judiciary**
Security and Terrorism Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice. SD-226
- Judiciary**
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice to review intellectual property law and technological change. SR-301
- 11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for energy and water development programs. SD-192
- Appropriations**
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of the Treasury, Postal Service, and general government programs. SD-124
- Armed Services**
Closed business meeting, to resume markup of proposed legislation to reform the military retirement system. SR-222
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation**
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense assured access to space. SR-253
- Judiciary**
To hold hearings on pending nominations. SD-226
- Conferees**
On H.R. 2005, to extend and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund). SD-406
- 4:00 p.m.
Select on Ethics
Closed business meeting. S-146, Capitol
- 5:30 p.m.
Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2059, to control franking costs of Members of Congress, S. 2255, to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funding for congressional newsletters, and S. Res. 374, to limit the amount that may be expended by Senators for mass mailings during the remainder of fiscal year 1986. SR-301
- 9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on S. 2199, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force posture. SR-222
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Education, including bilingual education, vocational and adult education, education research and improvement, and libraries. SD-116
- Appropriations**
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of Attorney General, Department of Justice. S-126, Capitol
- Finance**
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation providing for revisions in Federal tax laws. SD-215
- 10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 2138 and H.R. 2935, bills to establish a National Marketing Council to enable the United States fishing industry to establish a coordination program of research, education, and promotion to expand markets for fisheries products. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources**
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1319, to relieve the Washoe County Water Conservation District, Nevada, of certain Federal repayment obligations, and S. 1772, to convey certain real property to the Pershing County Water Conservation District. SD-366
- Foreign Relations**
To hold hearings on arms sales to Saudi Arabia. SD-419
- Judiciary**
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226
- Select on Indian Affairs**
To hold hearings on S. 2118, to provide for the distribution of funds appropriated to pay a judgment awarded to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Tribes of Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 142 and 359. SD-485
- Joint Economic**
To resume hearings on the quality and accuracy of U.S. economic statistics. SD-342
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for foreign assistance programs. S-126, Capitol

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

Judiciary

To resume oversight hearings on white collar crime in the United States.

SD-226

4:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

APRIL 18

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces Subcommittee

To resume open and closed hearings on S. 2199, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy nuclear and reactor programs.

SR-232A

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Business, Trade, and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration.

SR-253

Finance

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation providing for revisions in Federal tax laws.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on attorney fees for-
feiture.

SD-226

APRIL 21

9:30 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings on the Federal excise tax provisions of H.R. 3838, proposed Tax Reform Act of 1985.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Agency for International Development.

SD-419

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Office of the General Sales Manager, Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of International Cooperation and Development, and the Food for Peace program (P.L. 480).

SD-138

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, Prospective Payment Commission, Railroad Retirement Board, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the United States Institute of Peace.

SD-116

Foreign Relations

To continue oversight hearings on activities of the Agency for International Development.

SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2073, to require the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to establish procedures, standards, and criteria for preapproved sites and standardized designs for nuclear powerplants and to revise the procedures for issuing construction and operating licenses.

SD-366

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1991, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1987-1990 for Native American programs.

SR-385

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of State, focusing on international narcotics control, migration and refugee assistance, and anti-terrorism programs.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, and the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1696, to establish a federally declared floodway for the Colorado River.

SD-406

3:00 p.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider the schedule for the receipt of vendor responses to the amended request for a proposal for the procurement of a new telephone system for the Senate, to review the status of the present procurement process, and to consider al-

ternatives to a Congress-wide system, and other pending committee business.

SR-301

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for ACTION (domestic programs), Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Council on the Handicapped, Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on the space station program.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1815, to prohibit any employer from using any lie detector test or examination in the work place, either for pre-employment testing or testing in the course of employment.

SD-430

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the Federal Election Commission.

SR-301

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for Navy aircraft procurement programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the United States Railway Association and Conrail.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

1:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To continue oversight hearings on activities of the Agency for International Development.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for energy and water development programs, fo-

cusing on atomic energy and defense activities.

SD-116

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nomination of Frank H. Dunkle, of Montana, to be Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-406

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Rural Development, Oversight, and Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1121, to encourage foreign agricultural trade by improving the quality of grain shipped from U.S. export elevator facilities.

SR-332

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Farmers Home Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration.

SD-192

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Foreign Relations

To continue oversight hearings on activities of the Agency for International Development.

SD-419

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1018, to clarify the meaning of the term "guard" for the purpose of permitting certain labor organizations to be certified by the National Labor Relations Board as representatives of employees other than plant guards.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of State, focusing on voluntary contributions to international organizations programs, and for the Office of the U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Natural Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1322, proposed Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1985.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1662, proposed Training Technology Transfer Act of 1985.

SD-628

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Energy Information Administration and the Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy.

SD-192

4:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1327, to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay in geographic areas where the Federal Government is experiencing significant recruitment and retention problems, S. 1727, to establish alternative personnel management systems for scientific and technical employees, and provisions of S. 2082, to improve the management of major defense acquisition programs, to establish a Defense Acquisition Service, and to limit employment contacts between senior officials of the Department of Defense and defense contractors.

SD-342

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for certain defense programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-124

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the findings of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Department of Energy's nuclear research and development programs.

SD-366

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2105, S. 2106, and S. 2107, bills to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Papago Tribe of Arizona.

SR-385

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on domestic and international oil pollution issues.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2214, to prohibit criminal penalties for violations of the financial disclosure provisions of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

SD-342

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of U.S. Trade Representative, and the Federal Communications Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the human resources impact of reentry of women into the labor force.

SD-430

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on embassy security enhancement.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1327, to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay in geographic areas where the Federal Government is experiencing significant recruitment and retention problems, S. 1727, to establish alterna-

tive personnel management systems for scientific and technical employees, and provisions of S. 2082, to improve the management of major defense acquisition programs, to establish a Defense Acquisition Service, and to limit employment contacts between senior officials of the Department of Defense and defense contractors.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SD-138

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on employee benefit and pension policy implications contained in proposed tax reform legislation.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for certain defense programs.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Natural Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the impact of coal and electricity imports on the domestic coal industry.

SD-366

10:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 571, proposed Drug Money Seizure Act.

SD-538

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for territorial affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

MAY 2

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on the space transportation system.

SR-253

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for Air Force aircraft procurement programs.

SD-192

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Supreme Court of the United States, U.S. District Courts/Courts of Appeals, and the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on medical malpractice.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for strategic systems.

SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Holocaust Memorial Council and the Smithsonian Institution.

SD-192

MAY 9

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the condition of rural hospitals under the Medicare program.

SD-215

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment

The Board, to meet to consider pending business items.

EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Legal Services Corporation, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Transportation and certain related agencies.

SD-138

Governmental Affairs

Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 525, to provide for the transfer to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and authority of the Secretary of Energy to conduct epidemiological studies of radiation effects.

SD-342

MAY 15

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2050, to notify workers who are at risk of occupational disease in order to establish a system for identifying and preventing illness and death of such workers.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Natural Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the prospects for exporting American coal.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for fossil energy and clean coal technology.

SD-192

MAY 20

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the National Endowment for Democracy.

S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on strategies to reduce hunger in America.

SD-430

MAY 29

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Office of the Secretary and Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

JUNE 3

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee
To hold hearings on statistical policy for an aging America.

SD-342

JUNE 4

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and certain related agencies.

S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings to review the imposition of user fees in FDA approval procedures for new drugs.

SD-430

JUNE 11

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nominations to the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs.

SD-430

JUNE 17

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2055, to establish the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources
To resume oversight hearings on medical malpractice.

SD-430

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the administration of the Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

SD-430

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on measures to improve the health of children.

SD-430

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

AUGUST 13

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to review the private sector initiatives in human services.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 10

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to review the human resources impact on drug research and space technology.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-430

SEPTEMBER 24

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 15

1:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.
Select on Intelligence
To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1987 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1987 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Morton I. Abramowitz, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

SD-419

APRIL 17

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on information provided by NASA's 51-L Data and Design Analysis Task Force to the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident.

SR-253

APRIL 23

10:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2009, to require that Federal employees be paid by electronic funds transfer or any other economical or effective method.

SD-342